The Literary Digest

Vol. XXX., No. 10. Whole No. 777. NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

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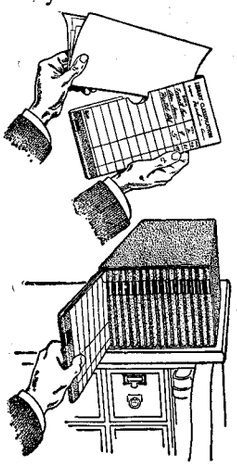

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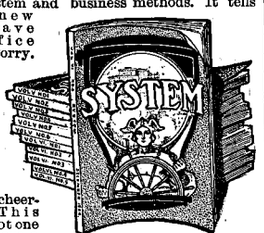

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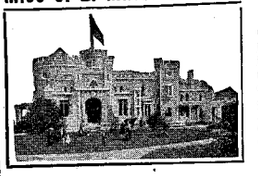

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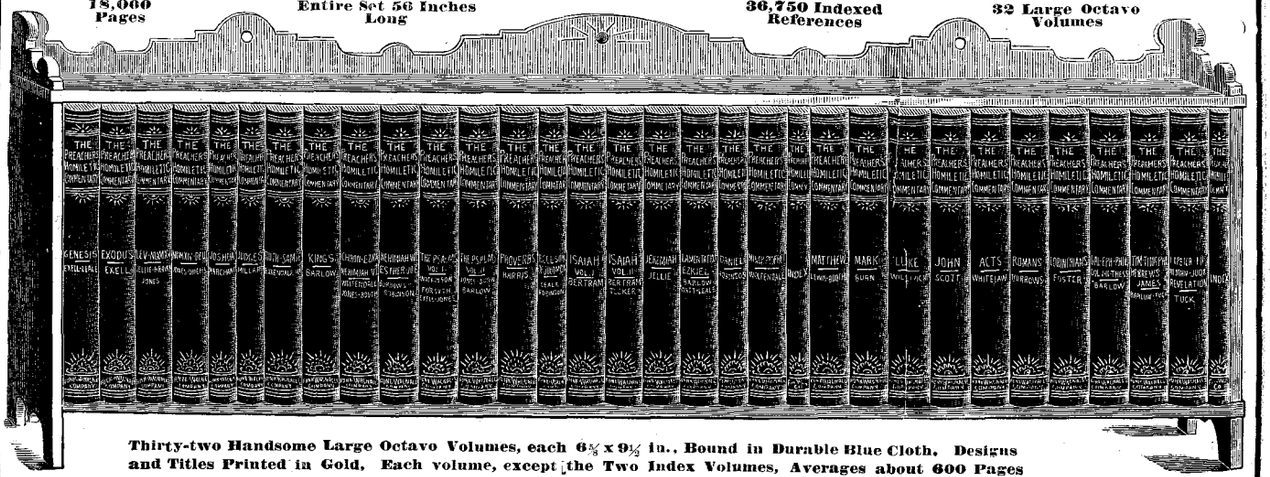

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXX., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 777

Published Weekly by

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44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE INAUGURATION.

THE biggest and most spectacular inaugural celebration in our history leads the newspapers again to remark upon the President's tremendous popularity, and to voice the apprehension, plainly expressed in some editorials and hinted in others, that his alleged tendency to overstep his powers during his term as an "accidental" President may develop to an even greater degree now that he is President by election to that office. The inauguration "eclipsed any other such occasion that has taken place in the capital," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe*; the enthusiasm "was of a kind that made even seasoned veterans in politics catch their breath in amazement"; and at the conclusion of the oath, "the silence was broken by a mighty roar of greeting that literally shook the ground." Says *The Sun*: "Roosevelt Republicans, Roosevelt Democrats; nobody but Roosevelt in sight; that is the political landscape apparent to the hasty eye; a landscape which no great shifting of the scenes is needed to alter materially." The President himself, we are told, makes light of the Democratic fears that he will usurp undue power. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that while the parade was passing the reviewing stand, the President remarked laughingly to one of his neighbors, "I really shuddered slightly to-day as I swore to obey the Constitution!" As the Porto Rican contingent passed, he remarked to Senator Bacon (Dem.), "They look pretty well for an oppressed people, eh, Senator?" And as the Filipino scouts, beautifully drilled and disciplined, swung past with their band playing "Garry Owen," he observed, "The wretched serfs disguise their feelings admirably." A few minutes later he said to Senator Lodge: "You should have seen Bacon hide his face when the Filipinos came by. The 'slaves' were rejoicing in their shackles."

No new issue is presented in the inaugural address, which is devoted to an exhortation to face foreign and domestic problems in a righteous and determined spirit. The President said, in part:

"Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good-will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice; the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

"Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance, and individual initiative, also have brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind.

"If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and, therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright."

The New York *World* (Dem.) regrets what it regards as the martial and minatory tone of the President's address. It says:

"What particular country is threatening us? What power is disposed to deny us 'the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness'? What government is likely to assume that our 'justice and generosity' are inspired by weakness rather than by strength?

"Is there no national strength except that of standing armies and battle-ships? Then Russia, with the greatest of all standing armies, has the greatest national strength. Then all the other nations of the earth are groveling at the feet of Great Britain, with her commanding sea-power.

"Even in the solemnly impressive ceremony of the inauguration Mr. Roosevelt can not forget the Big Stick which leans affectionately against the platform on which the oath of office is administered.

"Yet how trivial are all our dangers from abroad in comparison with our dangers at home! How trifling is our foreign peril in comparison with our domestic peril! How little do all the battleships of three empires count against us in comparison with the bribery of public servants and the private looting of the public's heritage! What menace is there in all the legions of Europe in comparison with the menace of corporation control of American political institutions? What peril is to be found in the military resources of all Europe which compares with that system of organized greed and cunning which, in the language of Justice David J.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN DURBAR.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, is lifting '*the corporation into a position of constant danger and menace to republican institutions*'?

"Will Mr. Roosevelt never perceive that in trying to emphasize military greatness he is diverting the attention of the American people from the supreme danger? From the supreme menace? From the gravest influence that threatens to swerve the republic from its destiny?"

To turn from one Democratic paper to another, the New York *Times* (Dem.) says that "no man save one actuated by the worst motives would dispute or deny anything the President said in his inaugural." To quote further:

"We have just inaugurated as our President a man whose great gifts of mind and strength of character leave us in no doubt whatever about his ability to bear up under the responsibilities of that office. He is high-minded, resolute, independent, self-sustaining, beyond all evil enticements and persuasions, and fully determined if he can bring it about that we shall increase in honor and estate during his Chief Magistracy. Other nations thus favored by fortune might fall into a condition of besotted content. That peril does not confront us. Mr. Roosevelt will not permit it. He admonishes us that the problems we have to solve are grave, that the experiment of administering under democratic forms the affairs of a continent is 'vast and formidable,' that if we fail 'the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations.' No man save one actuated by the worst motives would dispute or deny anything the President said in his inaugural. It is indeed true that our duties and our responsibilities demand of us courage, hardihood, and endurance."

OUTGOING PRESIDENT—"Take my seat."
INCOMING PRESIDENT—"De-lighted!"
—Walker in the Boise *Statesman*.

Mr. Roosevelt "embodies more completely than any President since Lincoln the thoughts and purposes of the electorate which chose him," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in the following paragraph:

"President Roosevelt's aims and personality have won him an affection and influence hardly measurable by ordinary political standards. He enters office as the successful candidate of a political party, yet his extraordinary victory last November quite overran the narrower limitations of partizanship, and he begins his full term with the consciousness that in the working out of his political ideals he has behind him the practically united sentiment of the American people. He embodies more completely than any President since Lincoln the thoughts and purposes of the electorate which chose him. Popular satisfaction and popular confidence found an extraordinary expression in his election, and the same feelings find expression in the enthusiastic satisfaction with which his safe induction into office for another four years is hailed. And this, more than any outward pomp or pageant, gave true color and significance to the ceremony so successfully conducted yesterday."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) says of the general enthusiasm for Roosevelt:

"This temporary truce of parties is not unwelcome; and the brilliant personality of Mr. Roosevelt possesses the stage. If he is ever tempted to forget, in the exhilaration of his honorable intentions, the little restraints of the Constitution, Congress, or at least the Senate, will not fail to remind him of them. If, in his impatience with admitted or imaginary evils, and his eagerness to show results, he recommends dangerous or doubtful remedies, the conservative and constitutional opposition will, doubtless, make itself felt effectively."

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RETURNING THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE-FLAGS.

ONLY one newspaper in the country, so far as we have seen, objects to the return of the Union and Confederate battle-flags now in the custody of the War Department in Washington. The unanimous vote of both houses of Congress for this restoration, and the general complacency of the country at large, appear remarkable to the newspapers that remember the tempest of criticism that assailed President Cleveland in 1887, and turned him from his purpose, when he authorized Adjutant-General Drum to do the same thing. General Fairchild, commander of the G. A. R. at that time, called loudly for palsy for the brain that conceived the order, for the tongue that dictated it, and for the hand that wrote it; Major Harper, of Pennsylvania, called the order "the grossest insult that could possibly be given to the Union soldiers"; and the governors of Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio sent strong telegrams of protest to the President. Governor Foraker, of Ohio (now a member of the Senate which passed the resolution unanimously), said at that time that he opposed the return of the Confederate standards, "not that I have any affection for the dirty rags, but because they are emblems of treason, and are wanted for no other purpose than public parade and to fire the Southern heart with pride for a lost cause that ought never to be recalled except with shame, because the crime of the age." "Foraker still lives," observes the Boston *Journal*, "and the fact that he has changed greatly in heart was proven not long ago by the fact that he introduced the bill providing that the Government mark the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North."

By this resolution "the last public act has been taken to efface the scars left by the dreadful warfare, and truly a doxology of thanks and rejoicing is in order," says the New Orleans *Picayune;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* observes:

"When we reflect what an outburst of opposition the proposal to do what has just been done caused during Mr. Cleveland's administration we begin to realize the immensity of the change that has come over popular sentiment in only a few years. Then sectional hostility was an open, undisguised fact, and the North was hardly in the mood for magnanimity. But now how different everything is! The unthinkable of thirty years ago, the improbable of less than two decades since, has become the actual of to-day. The sections once divided by bitter memories have again been welded by sentiment, as well as the fierce heat of war, into a single whole. And the men on either side who have contributed to this great consummation, Grady, Lamar, McKinley, and others, have done for their country what is above all price or praise."

The Atlanta *Constitution* rejoices in the following editorial over the abolition of sectionalism:

"There are now no 'sections' in the old rancorous sense. The South has been 'back in the house of its fathers' in letter and spirit for so long a term that, save in hallowed memory, it has almost forgotten it was ever elsewhere. As always with quarrels between brethren, the aftermath has brought an even closer understanding and a more cordial relationship than that which preceded the arbitrament of arms. The interests of Georgia and New York, of Texas and of California have become those of a common country. The perils of another war, mutually shared, and the noble words and deeds of the rank and file on either side, have narrowed the ancient chasm until it is hardly perceptible.

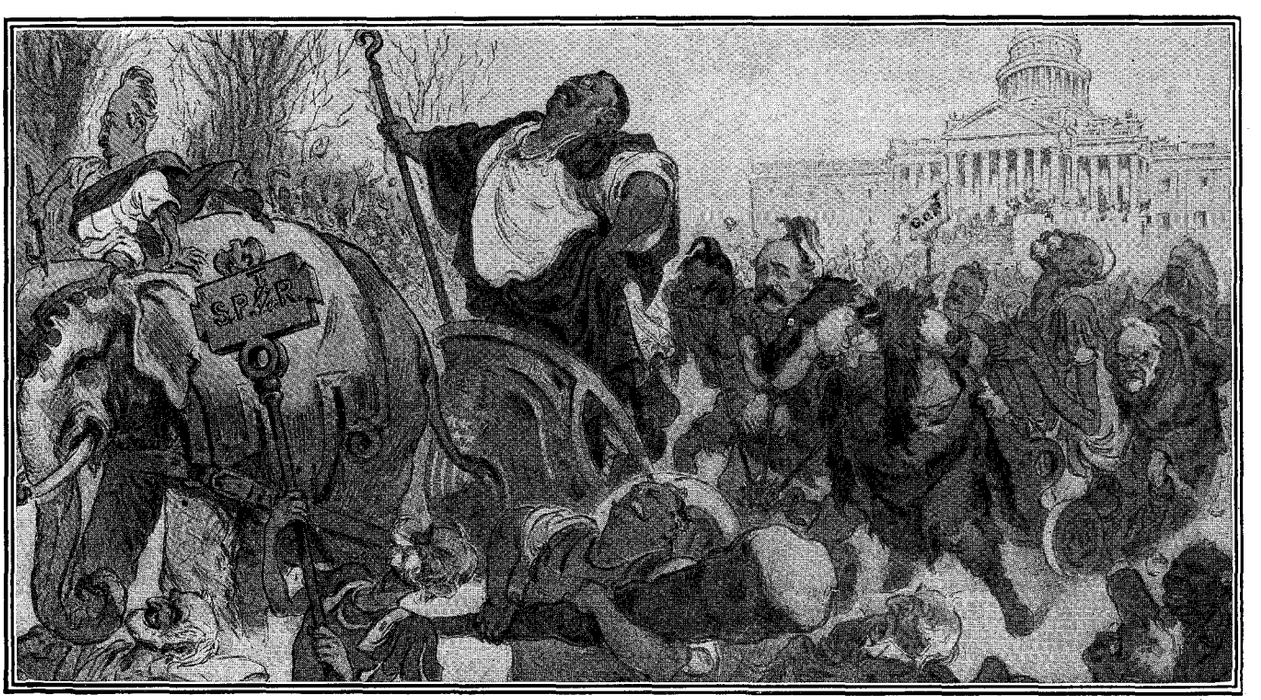
"Wide tolerance and the best spirit on either side call compellingly for the complete obliteration of anything savoring, even remotely, of bitterness or recrimination. The essence of this feeling is demonstrated in the recent statement of John Sharp Williams and others, that the South could afford to ignore even the petty practises of a Miles, when it came to a question of liberality at the present time.

"So with the return to Dixie of the tattered banners of a hundred bloody battles, let us place them in the archives of our State capitols and forget, except in reverence and tenderness, the intense bitterness of a bygone era. Let there not be in our personal relations nor our legislation the slightest taint of difference nor division.

"But a few weeks separate the birthdays of Lee, Lincoln, and Washington, men who stand for such mighty epochs in our luminous history. The return of our scarred standards in conjunction with these events marks a beautiful and significant lesson. Let us not lose sight of its teachings."

J. M. Lewis makes the return of the flags the subject of these lines in the Houston *Post:*

Aye, bring the flags, the tattered and shot torn,
The rent and faded banners that were borne
By hands now dust and cheered by lips now dead,
Flung high o'er ramparts rent with shot and red
With blood of brave, brave men of North and South!
Aye, bring them back! With eyes tear-dimmed, and mouth
Whose lines show grief and back of grief a pride,



AVE THEODORE!

Keppler in *Puck.*

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WHY WOULDN'T THIS BE BETTER THAN CHLOROFORM?

An amendment to Dr. Osler's statement that men over forty accomplish nothing, and that they should retire or be chloroformed at sixty.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

IF NOAH HAD BEEN CHLOROFORMED AT SIXTY!!

Dr. Osler forgets that Noah was 600 years old when he launched the ark and saved the human race.
—Hurlbut in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

CARTOON RAPS AT OSLER.

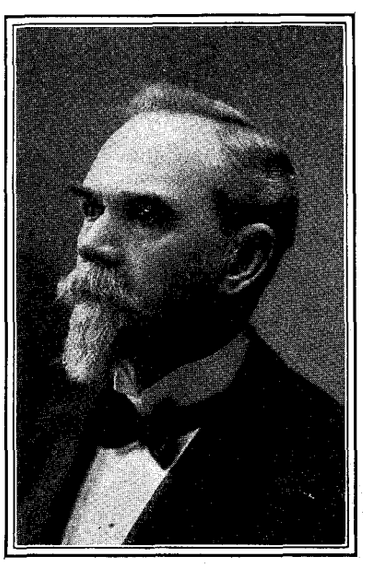
The South will take them! For these flags have died
Brave men—no braver! in the rain of death
The flags they yielded only with their breath.

Aye, bring the flags, the flag at Sharpsburg lost!
And bring the flag at Appomattox tossed!
Bring them to Dixie where, for what they mean,
The hearts long dust, the weary years between,
Old Dixie's strains, the far flung rebel yell,
The sons who died in war's red seething hell,
They will be treasured, kissed with pain-drooped mouth!
There is no North to-day nor any South;
Abreast they march where unwon heights still gleam;
But save the flags, mementoes of a dream.

THE SWAYNE ACQUITTAL.

THE fact that the vote in the Senate on the Swayne impeachment followed party lines pretty closely is used by the Democratic papers to show that Swayne was really guilty, but was acquitted by the Republican majority because of his politics; and is used by the Republican papers, conversely, to show that he is an innocent man, persecuted by the Democrats because he is a Republican. The first view seems to be held by the New York *World* (Dem.) and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.); and the second view by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). Diametrically opposite results of the case are also predicted. The Senate's failure to punish Judge Swayne for overcharging his expense account, accepting railroad favors, and residing outside his district gives all the other judges free rein to indulge in similar practises, according to the New York *Globe;* while the Brooklyn *Citizen* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* think, on the other hand, that the Swayne case will serve as a warning and stiffen the morality of the judiciary.

Few, if any, newspapers express surprise at the result, and most of them seem to think that while the judge's conduct was reprehensible, it did not reach the weight of "high crimes and misdemeanors" required by the Constitution for conviction. Even that stern censor of public morals, *The Evening Post*, says that "the Senate could not reasonably have done anything else than acquit the judge," for "it was straining the facts to call him guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and invoke the extreme remedy of the Constitution against him."



JUDGE SWAYNE.

"While he may not have done enough to warrant impeachment," says the Baltimore *Herald*, "it has been shown that he is not a particular ornament to the bench."

The Springfield *Republican* believes that the impeachment, without conviction, is sufficient punishment to cover the judge's conduct. It remarks:

"It may be said that, even tho Judge Swayne be guilty on all the counts of the indictment, he has been sufficiently punished through mere impeachment and without conviction. And this may be true. Impeachment in itself, let alone conviction, has historically come to possess in the public mind a very grave character. Most people fail to distinguish between the charge and the decree of guilt thereon. Impeachment and conviction mean to them one and the same thing. Andrew Johnson remains as deeply branded in the common view as if he had actually been convicted and removed from office. The indictment of a grand jury is a good deal for any man to stand, even tho later proved innocent of the charges. But indictment by the national House of Representatives in itself inflicts a stigma much worse, and no federal judge or other official will ever care to risk it, no matter how prompt and unanimous might be the vote in favor of acquittal. Judge Swayne has certainly, therefore, received a punishment, even in acquittal, which is fully commensurate with all the offenses charged; so great, in fact, that it is understood he will make no effort to presume anything on the verdict of the Senate, but will resign."

The Washington *Times* thinks that the warning of the Swayne case will not be lost upon the judiciary. It says:

"Doubtless much good will come out of this case. It will be a lesson not only to Judge Swayne, but to the judiciary in general. The country expects the men on the bench to maintain a high standard not merely as to

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just and fearless construction of the law, but as to ethics and personal demeanor. They are regarded as a superior class, to whom preferment has come as a reward for ability, and that integrity shall be part of their equipment is so thoroughly understood as to need no mention. For a judge to come under any shadow of doubt as to any of these qualifications is for him to lose a measure of his usefulness.

"The report that Judge Swayne will resign will be believed. Such a course would be natural. Until the decision of the court he could not have retired without a tacit admission of culpability. Now that he has been acquitted he can regard himself as vindicated. At the same time it would hardly be possible for him to retain his place with any thought that in the public esteem he held the station to which by common consent he was entitled until charges had been made against him."

DEATH OF MRS. STANFORD.

MRS. JANE LATHROP STANFORD,
Who died in Honolulu last week of strychnine poisoning.

SELDOM have the threads of tragedy, romance, poverty, and riches been woven into so picturesque a fabric as appears in the newspaper sketches of the life of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford (widow of Leland Stanford), who died of strychnine poisoning in Honolulu on Tuesday night of last week. Coming to California in poverty, she had seen her husband rise to be Governor of the State and the leading spirit of the Union Pacific Railroad; had seen his millions turned to the endowment of the richest university in America by a vision immediately following the death of his only son; then, upon her husband's death, had found his property tied up in litigation, and denied herself every luxury to keep the doors of the university open; and at last, after seeing the institution safely started upon a promising career, this woman of eighty years, already shaken in health, and without a known enemy in the world, is stricken with poison on an island of the Pacific. Upon the news of her death the California legislature adjourned in respect to her memory, and flags were placed at half-mast throughout the State.

President Jordan, of Stanford University, says that she was "the wisest as well as the most generous friend of learning in our time." To quote:

"If in the years we knew her she ever had a selfish feeling no one ever detected it. All her thoughts were of the university and of the way to make it effective for wisdom and righteousness. No one outside the university can understand the difficulties in her way in the final establishment of the university, and her patient deeds of self-sacrifice can be known only to those who saw them from day to day.

"Some day the world may understand a part of this. It will then know her for the wisest as well as the most generous friend of learning in our time. It will know her as the most loyal and most devoted of wives, who did always the best that she could do. Wise, devoted, steadfast, prudent, patient and just, every good word we can use was hers by right. The men and women of the university feel the loss not alone of the most generous of helpers, but the nearest of friends."

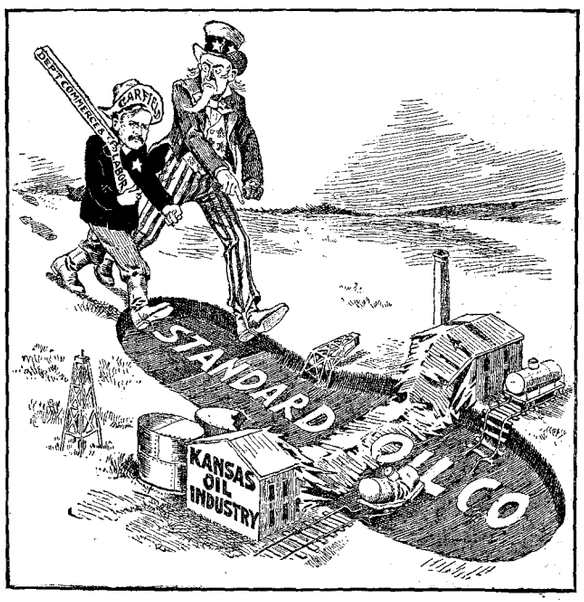
The New York *Tribune* says:

"It is almost incredible that any human being can have wished to harm Mrs. Leland Stanford. It would, on the contrary, have seemed certain that everybody with whom she had ever been associated would be solicitous to shield her from danger, threat, or apprehension. Yet her sudden death in Honolulu, whither she had gone under circumstances hitherto imperfectly understood, is suggestive not merely of a tragedy, but of a hideous crime.

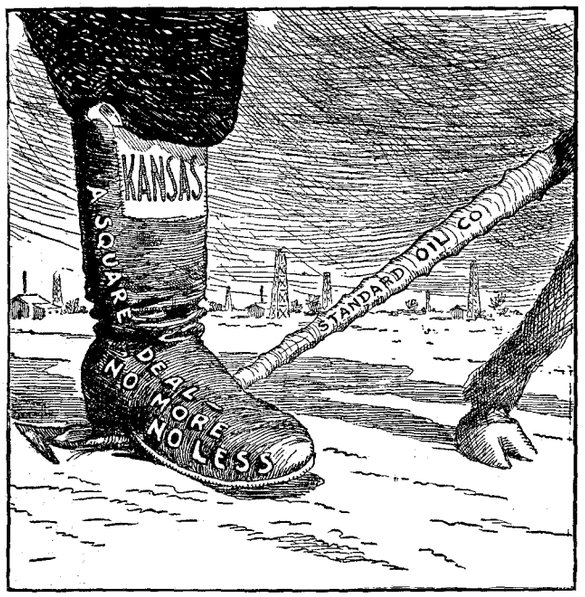
"The university founded in memory of their son by Senator and Mrs. Stanford, enriched by him at his death and put not long ago by her act into possession of virtually all her great estate, will doubtless continue its beneficent services in the field of education without interruption or disturbance. Yet Mrs. Stanford's death creates a void which can not be filled, and her devoted and profoundly sympathetic ministrations in its behalf will long be missed by those responsible for the fulfilment of a sacred trust which is without a parallel among memorial foundations."

The Stanford gifts to the university are recounted as follows in the New York *Times*:

"When Senator Stanford died he bequeathed to the university



ON THE GIANT'S TRAIL.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



—The Kansas City *Times*.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

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$2,500,000, but he left debts amounting to half this sum. Mrs. Stanford saw to it, however, that the bequest was honored. The United States Government brought suit against the estate for $15,000,000, and had it won, the university would have been doomed. The suit was for the old and expired debts of the Pacific Railroad kings, known as the 'Big Four.'

"The courts allowed Mrs. Stanford $150,000 a year, as in accordance with her style of living when her husband was Governor. The greater part of this she gave to the university, living in great simplicity herself. Mrs. Stanford was about to sell her jewels, estimated at being worth $2,000,000 and the 600 horses she had on her ranch, when the decision of the Supreme Court, after years of delay, restored to her the estate. The full bequest was then paid, and to each of the students, who during the hard times had been forced to pay an entrance fee of $10, the amount was returned.

"In 1897 Mrs. Stanford announced that her San Francisco residence, valued at $1,000,000, was to become the property of the university upon her death. Four years later she deeded the major part of her estate, estimated at $30,000,000, to the institution. The estate had enormously increased through her investments and management. She watched the university with jealous care, with the result that now and then she had serious disagreements with some of its authorities."

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

THE record of the session of Congress just closed "is not a brilliant one," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.); and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) remarks that "its tendency has been to arrest action rather than to carry it out." This conservative tendency of the Congress is seen in the fact that on the most important matters that engaged public attention, such as tariff revision, the railroad rate bills, the statehood bills, the Santo Domingo treaty, new legislation for Panama, and the Indian school-fund question, it adjourned without taking any action; and in the case of the arbitration treaties, the Senate amendments resulted in their abandonment by the President. The anti-injunction bill, too, slumbered to the end of the session in a committee-room pigeon-hole, and the proposed shipping-subsidy legislation met a similar fate. The agitation in favor of increasing the President's salary resulted in a proposed amendment to an appropriation bill to that effect, but it was barred out on a point of order. Throughout the session frequent protests have appeared in our newspapers against the continuance of our tariff duties on Philippine products, and against the application of our coastwise laws to Philippine commerce, but without effect.

Turning to the affirmative side of the record, the main work of the session has been the preparation and passage of the great appropriation bills for carrying on the work of the Government. The appropriations at this session amount to something like $800,000,000. Among these is an appropriation of $1,000,000 for deepening the Delaware River channel, an improvement which Philadelphia has been appealing to Congress for for years, and which is expected to add greatly to the city's commerce. Two new battleships are provided for in the naval appropriation bill. Half a dozen bills aimed to strengthen the steamboat inspection service and prevent a repetition of the *Slocum* disaster have been made law. Provision has been made for returning the Confederate and Union battle-flags to their respective States. A request from the House has started a Federal investigation of the oil industry.

Senatorial opposition to the President in the amendment of his arbitration treaties and inaction on the railroad rate bills and Santo Domingo treaty, and support of the President by the House Democrats have lent much life and warmth to what might otherwise have been a dull session. Picturesqueness was also added to the closing days of the House session by the vote of the representatives to pay themselves $190,000 mileage for the "constructive recess" between the special and regular sessions in the fall of 1903. The two sessions really merged into each other, but the President had made "recess appointments" on the idea that there was a "constructive recess," so the House (which impeached Judge Swayne a few weeks ago for drawing more than his actual expenses, and which had just passed a bill imposing fine and imprisonment on any judge who should present a false claim for expenses) voted to pay itself railroad fare home and back for the imaginary time between the two sessions. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) compares the members to pickpockets, and declares that "there has never been anything meaner than this House attempt to get hold of $190,000 of unearned public money." The Senate struck the appropriation out of the bill.

In the closing days of the session the President sent to Congress a partial report on the operations of the beef trust, in which Commissioner Garfield says that an investigation shows that the six big packing firms under investigation kill about 45 per cent. of the total meat killed in the United States, that their profits are not large, and that there appears to be no general interownership of stock among these companies. *The World* (Dem.) suggests that "now that Commissioner Garfield has proved how near the beef-packers are running to bankruptcy, President Roosevelt ought to head a popular subscription to repay them their court expenses." The Washington correspondent of *The Times* (Dem.), however, thinks the mild tone of the report due to the fact that "the Government, being on the point of beginning a criminal prosecution against the trust, does not intend to furnish it with ammunition in advance."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks the postponement of action on the railroad-rate bill is an attempt by the railroad magnates to throw dust in the eyes of the people, or to delay action until the people forget it; but *The Tribune* warns them that in this case their plan will fail. The New York *Sun* (Rep.), *The Journal of Commerce*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), however, believe that more mature consideration will be beneficial. Says *The Globe-Democrat*:

"The delay may not be as harmful as may be supposed. The Senate's interstate commerce committee will have hearings throughout the recess on the railway-rate question, and will be ready when the new Congress meets next December in its regular session to deal more intelligently with the issue than it could now. Of course, if Congress should be called in extra session the matter would be taken up earlier. An extra session, if one should be had, would be for the purpose of getting legislation on this question. President Roosevelt thinks it is the biggest issue now before the country. Apparently a large majority of the American people stand with him in this opinion. The Esch-Townsend bill had a nearly unanimous vote in the House. Democrats and Republicans supported it. Democratic and Republican legislatures in several States have come out in commendation of the President on this question. Democratic leaders from Bryan and Williams down have extolled him for his work on this issue. Democratic papers all over the country support him in his rate regulation propaganda.

"The failure of the House bill on railway regulation means the postponement of the latter for a few months or a year, and the passage of a more carefully drawn measure than the Esch-Townsend bill, which was prepared in a hurry."

The Senate has also directed its committee on finance to investigate the tariff question, a step that many regard as a move for tariff revision. Thus the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.) says:

"The resolution adopted by the Senate authorizing and directing the finance committee of that body to sit during the recess and investigate customs and internal revenue taxes, is an admirable step in the direction of tariff revision. All friends of revision should hail it with lively satisfaction.

"The excuse for non-action at this session on the tariff question was the same as in the case of the railroad rates. It was too large a question to be dealt with in a limited time. Too great interests were involved to make hasty action safe. Let us wait until there was time enough, and until matters had been threshed out a little more. What was the revision program? How far did it reach? How much of the Dingley law was to be reshaped? Why go into the work until it had been cut out by competent hands?

"It must be admitted that the revisionists have so far dealt a little too much in generalities. The inequalities in some cases are

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so plain they need not be named, altho they are named whenever the subject is mentioned. But taking the matter by and large no adequate idea has yet been presented of just what is necessary to bring the Dingley law up to date, and make it fit the conditions of this day as admirably as it did the conditions of the day when it went into effect.

"Experts can easily solve this matter, and those who desire action by the next Congress, and as members of that body will be present to urge action, should lose no time in preparing themselves for the fray. It is going to be a very spirited contest. The standpatters are getting ready to dispute every inch of the way, and they represent interests that are powerfully intrenched in the good things of this world. Were they permitted to have their way there would be no change at all in the tariff law, but schedules, long since outgrown, would be continued in operation until a crash of some kind made action absolutely necessary."

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN RUSSIA.

THE people of St. Petersburg are represented in the cable despatches as rubbing their eyes in amazement at the Czar's manifesto and rescript of March 3, and, to judge from the newspaper comment, this optical massage has not been confined to Russia. In the morning the Czar gave out his manifesto, calling upon all those who were "true to Russia's past" to "rally around the throne," and join in "the great and sacred task of overcoming the stubborn foreign foe and eradicating revolt at home." This was taken as a call to all friends of the autocracy to rally against the reformers. But in the afternoon the Emperor was out with another communication, a rescript addressed to the Minister of the Interior, in which he declared his resolve, "with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures." This rescript, according to a high official, "is not a step toward, but the actual grant to the people of the means whereby their duly elected representatives can place before his Majesty their views upon every important measure affecting them and recommended by the council of the empire." Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod and leader of the reactionary party, is said to have written the manifesto of the morning, but to have received the rescript of the afternoon with surprise, indignation, and "emphatic language."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks that Nicholas is a victim of vacillation, and "seems like a man distraught." It adds:

"Liberty, however, thrives upon the follies and weaknesses of those who would stay its course. It was from the feeble hands of John that the barons of England wrested the great charter. So from the vague and reluctant concessions which Nicholas, torn with doubts and fears, is proposing, may yet be built up a Russian parliament. Details are still wanting. Probably the Czar and his counselors do not themselves know exactly what they want or intend. But the thing is that the people are in the way to utter their authoritative voice. With whatever restrictions the elected representatives may at first be hedged about; however slowly they may find and discharge their function; the necessary beginning has been made. Once assembled, the spokesmen of the people can not be silenced or dispersed. They will acquire strength as they go on. Hence we may be confident that, with whatever delays or temporary backsets, we are witnessing the passing of the old order in Russia."

ABOUT THE ONLY WAY LEFT.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* takes this hopeful view:

"The voice of the Russian people has been heard at last by the autocrat; in one sense, at least, the gulf between emperor and subjects has been bridged, and never again shall the anachronistic despotism of the Romanoffs be reestablished on its old basis.

"Wavering and uncertain as the deliberations between the Czar and his advisers may seem, nothing is more certain than that they are bound to result in substantial concessions to the popular demands. The amazing outburst of free speech which the Government has permitted—beginning with the demands of the zemstvo representatives in November, and culminating in the extraordinary boldness of the workingmen in insisting upon the release of the imprisoned strikers, and upon immunity and free speech for their delegates as a condition precedent to their participation in the formation of an economic commission—can not be fruitless of results. It may be that the imperial prisoner at Czarskoe-Selo and his Ministers will deny the summons for a zemsky sobor as an expedient too archaic; that they will put off the formulation of a constitution or the adoption of a parliamentary system in its Western development; but the Russian people have gone too far to be much longer denied a rightful share in government. The imperial concession may take the form of a national assembly to consult and propose laws, but, whatever its form, it will be a radical departure from the old régime. The knell has rung in Russia for the extreme form of absolutism."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA also needs a navy sobor.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

EVIDENTLY Standard Oil is sadly deficient when it comes to quieting troubled waters.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MEN may lose their usefulness after forty, but Mrs. Chadwick did not find them so.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE infant heir to the Russian throne has the grippe. Probably caught what his papa lost.—*The New York American.*

THE Denver *Republican* declares that Colorado must have more people. Evidently that or less votes.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE charge of cowardice against General Stoessel is disproved by the fact that he has returned to Russia.—*The Washington Post.*

RUSSIAN students say that it is impossible to study under such conditions. It seems that the time has come to recite.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IF Professor Osler really thinks a man is no good after he is sixty, he might try to beat Uncle Russell Sage on a stock deal.—*The New York World.*

SAYS President Hadley, of Yale: "The country wants more President Roosevelts." Yes, but one at a time, doctor; one at a time.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IT may pay those Kansans to read up on how the Standard Oil Company was driven out of Pennsylvania about a quarter of a century ago.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. JOHN BARRETT, the American Minister to Panama, asks us to announce an offer of $225 in prizes "for the best papers on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics, to be competed for by young men and women now in the regular course of any college or university of recognized standing in the United States." Mr. Barrett makes this offer in a letter to President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York City, and suggests that the prizes be $100, $75, and $50 respectively, and that President Butler, Albert Shaw, and President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, be the judges. As the matter is thus left with President Butler, any further information, presumably, can be obtained from him. "The present is most opportune," says Mr. Barrett, "for inaugurating a new era in the study of Latin America, because, under the administration of President Roosevelt and his announced policy, in whom and which the Latin states have great confidence, remarkable progress is sure to be made in evolving better international relations."

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY.

TWELVE thousand stories, received by *Collier's Weekly* in a prize competition initiated in February of last year, afford a basis for some interesting generalizations regarding the present tendencies of American fiction. The three judges in the contest—Mr. Walter H. Page, Mr. William Allen White, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts—were unable to agree upon a verdict, but compromised by awarding the first prize of $5,000 to Rowland Thomas, of Peabody, Mass.; the second prize of $2,000 to Margaret Deland, of Boston, Mass.; and the third prize of $1,000 to Raymond M. Alden, of Palo Alto, Cal. Not the least striking feature of a competition in which many of the leading authors of the country participated is the fact that the first and third prizes went to men who are comparatively unknown.

Mr. Page, writing in *Collier's Weekly* (February 11) of his experience as a judge in this competition, says:

"It is a helpful exercise to determine what constitutes a good story, and it was interesting to see what sorts of material these writers selected, and how skilfully they used it. I have not had a pleasanter experience for years.

"A good story is—a good story; for there is not room enough in a weekly journal, nor time enough in a well-filled calendar, to undertake definitions. But this much is true—a story must be a succession of events or experiences, and a single picture or a mere description is not a story. It may be material for a story; but good material must be put together well to make a story. There were 'strong' manuscripts that failed, for this reason, to commend themselves to me. They were like pieces of good building stone, but they were not put together. So many writers seemed to mistake good material for good stories, that I wonder if this be not a common mistake in our time. Surely it is a fundamental mistake to forget that story-telling is an art, a difficult art, too. A man who has a stirring fact or a thrilling experience has not a story until he has used it in some proper way—has constructed it, has built it.

"It indicates, no doubt, one mood of our time and country that so few of these stories were about life in towns or in cities, or even about indoor life. If our frontier has disappeared in fact, it remains in fiction. The scenes of a very large proportion of them were in the West; few were about life in the Eastern States, and surprisingly few were New England stories. The West (the trans-Mississippi region) and the Southern States were the scenes of most of them."

Mr. White expresses surprise at the comparative worthlessness of so many of the stories submitted. "To the average man who would give the matter of story-writing any thought," he says, "it would appear that at least a thousand of those twelve thousand stories would be in the list of possible winners. To say that by a casual reading eleven thousand five hundred out of a possible twelve thousand stories would be cast out as utterly unworthy of competition with the five hundred remaining seems preposterous. Yet it is true and more than true." Mr. White thinks that "if a man has anything to say he will begin to say it in the first thousand words he writes," and he records it as his own experience, in the *Collier's* contest, that "each of the first ninety-five stories in every hundred could be cast aside with five minutes' reading." He continues:

"Among the twelve thousand stories submitted for competition in this contest, one sees that the time of every story but one is set since the election of President McKinley, and one or two of the best stories come down to the latter half of the present administration. Civil-war stories are missing, the mortgage on the farm and the wayward daughter are missing, Indian fighting stories are missing, and dialect stories are missing. There is but one doublet and hose in the hundred stories, and not a pair of top-boots and miner's whiskers in the lot. On the other hand, there are two automobiles, a modern battle-ship, a big prairie-type engine, a pianola, a police scandal, a freak woman reporter, a modern hospital, innumerable trained nurses, five-o'clock commuters' trains whizzing by every ten thousand words, and telephone buzzers zipping on every page. More than this, the whole contest is full of east wind. Forty per cent. of the stories are located in and around New York City, and twenty per cent. that are located elsewhere concern New Yorkers in exile. And this also is curious: When the New Yorker in these stories has to leave New York he goes straight to the desert west of the Rocky Mountains. The Arizona desert catches six New Yorkers in the hundred stories, the Nevada and California desert catches ten New Yorkers, the Idaho desert two, and if *Collier's* holds a few more contests, the desert will blossom as the rose, and the Yucca stalks winking with electric signs will coax wayfarers into the haunts of the Gila monster and the horned toad. After New York and the desert, the home of true romance, judging from these stories, would seem to be New England. There only do the expense accounts of the heroes and heroines shrink into the background. They live with no visible means of support, except in a few instances the old farm. Following New England, California is the next most popular habitat of the story people. Just one story is located in Chicago, and one in some town like Pittsburg. Three stories are located in the middle West, one in central Illinois, a second in Indiana, and a third at some Mississippi River town, say Davenport, Ia. Davenport gets one of the three labor stories, Chicago another, the third being located in the clouds some place. Two of the labor stories are socialistic, and the Davenport story, being of the West Western, is strongly anti-socialistic or individualistic. Alaska comes in for one scene of a telepathic story, with the central office down in Italy, and Japan gets all the stage setting of one story and one act in another story. The only war story in the lot is located in the Island of Luzon, and the hero is a black man. The black man and the race question are the themes of four stories. In one the fellow marries an octoroon, in another the girl escapes marrying a mulatto, in the third there is a public burning of the quadroon son of the local district judge for the usual offense. Two of the authors of the three stories concerned with miscegenation are opposed to it, and one author seems to be in doubt. It is interesting to observe that this topic, which has scarcely any place in the discussion of intelligent people north of the black belt, should dominate 3 per cent. of these stories, or as much attention as the labor question. There is but one political story and one temperance story in the hundred—which, considering that the stories were sent in during a political campaign, and at a time when railroads and insurance companies are bringing the question of temperance forward, is rather odd.

"None of the better writers in the contest put in too much local color, yet all of them used it—even those who preached and were improbable—and used it with discrimination. And the hopeful thing for real literature in this country is this: That only four writers wrote what might be called foreign stories."

An Antique Encyclopedia.—A very unusual text has recently come to light and is attracting considerable attention in Berlin. It is written on a leaf that was formerly wound around a mummy, and the style of the letters used indicates that it is more than two thousand years old. A late number of the *Sitzungs-Berichte*, of the Berlin Academy, speaking of papyri that have fallen into German hands, says:

"First we had the 'Persians' of Timotheus, then the Didymus commentaries on Demosthenes, together with many other fragments of Greek poetry and prose, and to-day we have this remarkable text. . . . In it mention is made, in formal order, of legislators, painters, sculptors, architects, and mechanics. Only the most prominent representatives of the professions and trades have been selected, and frequently the particular achievement is stated to which the representative owes his fame. Following these the seven wonders of the world, the largest islands, the highest mountains, the longest rivers, and the most beautiful fountains are enumerated.

"The text, which is concluded with these, is only an extract from a larger work which, in its turn, is based on the results of Alexandrine investigation. How fragmentary the transmission to us of these results formerly was is shown by the fact that not seldom we read mention of new texts and of new men. We are told,

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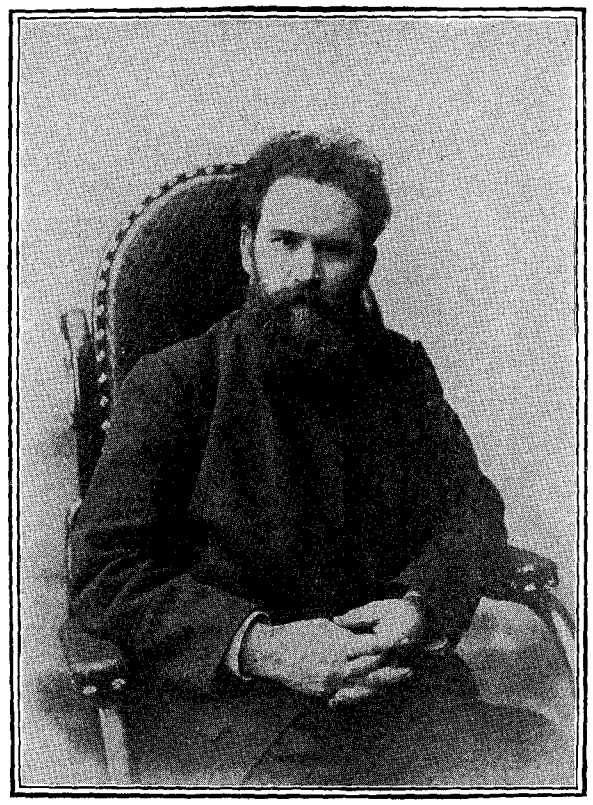
for instance, of a certain Phenician, Abdaraxos, who is said to have produced the objects of mechanical art found in Alexandria, and of one Dorion who invented an engine of war that bore the appropriate name, 'The Ender of War.'

"The greatest significance of the discovery lies in the fact that it gives new and authentic information concerning the men of antiquity who won a classical reputation in their art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KOROLENKO, APOSTLE OF PITY.

VLADIMIR KOROLENKO, the "discoverer" of Gorki and the present editor of the influential Russian magazine, *Russkaya Bogatstvo*, is the subject of an article by Christian Brinton in *The Bookman* (March). Mr. Brinton characterizes the Russian author as "an exponent of social pity," and declares: "It is he who personifies more than any one else that surging social conscience which must in the end redeem Russia." Continuing, he says:



VLADIMIR KOROLENKO,
Editor of *Russkaya Bogatstvo* (St. Petersburg); author of "Sketches of a Siberian Tourist," "The Blind Musician," etc.

"Like Gogol, Korolenko is a Little Russian, and hence came naturally by an unfailing tenderness of heart and a genial, robust outlook that never forsook him even in the face of incredible hardship. He was born, in 1853, at Zhitomir, in Volhynia, the son of a Cossack father and a Polish mother. While he was attending the Technological Institute at St. Petersburg his father died, leaving the family penniless. Poor as he was, Korolenko managed, however, to enter the Petrovsky College of Agriculture in Moscow. Yet he was not there long before he was pounced upon by the police and banished to the Government of Vologda. It was but the beginning of a ten-years' persecution, which he bore with unflinching fortitude. Whether forced to live among fanatic Votiaks or semisavage Yakuts, he always managed to get closer to the human heart and to read more deeply the perplexing mystery of human destiny. Years of loneliness and privation in the most desolate quarters of the empire could not break his spirit. . . . He has never penned a line that does not thrill with love for human kind or radiate an abiding tenderness for the frail and the forlorn. Instead of being embittered by his experiences, he has been broadened. Among cripples or convicts, among navvies or thieves, along the ice-bound Lena or the slumbering Volga, in filthy *kabak* or in tumble-down *izba*, he has always found sparks of kindness and of courage. He does not concern himself with those who indulge in sentimental self-analysis, but with those who are hungry or sick unto death. Women seldom flit across his pages, for women are plastic, adaptable, and easily appeased. It is more apt to be a blind child or a man shattered by suffering or blighted by ignorance who becomes his pathetic and appealing hero. There is hardly a character in the entire range of his work that has not been taken direct from the teeming, troubled life about him. He has never had to invent a situation nor to manufacture a tragedy. The material for innumerable plots lay seething before his eyes, and heart-racking scenes were daily enacted in his presence. Yet despite everything he has remained a mellow, sunny Little Russian, transfusing all he saw with sympathy and with a playful, endearing commiseration that nothing could obscure."

Of Korolenko's literary achievement we read:

"'Makar's Dream,' Korolenko's first story of importance, which appeared in the *Russkaya Mysl* while its author was still in exile, opened the eyes of Russia to a new man and to a new field. It is a prose epic, fanciful, yet real, depicting with color, precision, and expansive humor life among the Yakuts of the Siberian Taïga. The effect of the story was tonic. It came at a time when Tolstoy was confusing the public with 'My Confession' and 'My Religion,' and when Garshin's 'Red Flower' was adding to the general hysteria. Here at last was a sane, jovial talent, a man who had not forgotten how to laugh. 'Sketches of a Siberian Tourist' followed, and they, together with 'A Saghalinian,' 'At-Davan,' and a score of kindred tales quickly assured Korolenko's reputation. For consummate poetic realism and for pure descriptive beauty, Turgenef himself never surpassed certain of these sketches, and for poignant humanity they often recall the agonizing pages of 'Crime and Punishment.' With later stories the range of character and incident became almost infinite. The grotesque terror of Makar was followed by the tremulous aspiration of little Joachim in 'The Blind Musician'; the demoniac cruelty of Arabin in 'At-Davan' found antithesis in the garrulous solicitude of old Tiburzky. 'In Bad Company' and 'A Paradox' are two of the most exquisite bits of child analysis in any language, and 'At Night' and 'The Old Bell-Ringer' show a power of evoking the supernatural that has rarely been equalled. The appeal to sympathy which persists through all these stories is infectious, not obvious. It is almost unwillingly that Korolenko touches the heart-strings, and yet he never fails to do so."

Korolenko is "even greater as a man than as a writer," says Mr. Brinton in conclusion; "and it is as a man that he is worshiped by his countrymen. They worship him because he is an individualist, an idealist, because he believes with every apostle of progress that there is many a dawn which has not yet shed its light."

THE APHRODITE STATUE IN NEW YORK.

A STATUE of Aphrodite, exhibited at the National Arts Club, New York, during the past few days, has aroused extraordinary interest in the artistic world. Its owner, Mr. Frederick Linton, is convinced that it is "the greatest piece of ancient Greek art in the world"; and Mr. Charles de Kay, the art critic of the New York *Times*, discusses its merits in the following glowing terms:

"It is Aphrodite, as we see from the dolphin curving a fantastic and very living tail from the surface of the water on which the goddess stands, the same dolphin that accompanies the Venus de Medici—but how superior in vivacity and in carving! It is Aphrodite, as we see from the Greek profile, the soft hair caught behind the head and held in place by a fillet, from the one open hand lightly extended in front low down, the other crossing the bosom and touching the nipple of the left breast—like the Venus de Medici again. But how superior to that vaunted and rightly admired Venus is this *revenante* from the Grecian past! The Medici's arm was never found, and a Florentine sculptor restored it. Had this statue been discovered in the time of Michelangelo, the restoration would have been different.

"For what is this kind of jeweled strap carved on the hand and partly broken off? Not a bracelet—altho, half way between shoulder and elbow on the left arm, one sees a depression meant to retain there a bracelet of gold. No, it is the remnant of the Girdle of Venus, that magic belt which made woman or goddess who possessed it irresistible, as we remember Hera found it, when she borrowed it from Aphrodite in the Iliad. This piece alone,

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this arm and hand with the ends of the girdle still adhering, would be enough by itself to make this statue one of the most famous in the world.

"It is Aphrodite Genétiera, Venus the mother, who stands here with the stains of her long seclusion covering the fair marble of her face and figure. . . . . .

"Who can be the prodigy in sculpture capable of this? Who could chisel from the live stone with such ease and sovereign mastery a figure of which we see only exquisite copies in the Venuses at Rome, Naples, and Munich? No one less than Praxiteles himself!"

The origin of the statue is wrapped in mystery. Mr. Linton declares that he is pledged to secrecy on this point; but, according to rumor, the work was found walled up in a stable near Palermo, Sicily. It has been in Mr. Linton's possession for sixteen years, was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and has been in a storage warehouse since that time. Prof. Allen Marquand, of Princeton University, examined the statue seven years ago, and recorded his estimate in *Scribner's Magazine*. He remarked that many who had seen the statue had "been so charmed with its beauty as to care little whether it is ancient or not"; and, in spite of his emphasis on certain "suspicious" features in its execution, left the impression that he regarded it as a genuine product of ancient Greek art.

Signor Ettore Païs, director of the Naples Museum, who is at present in this country, is deeply impressed by the importance of the statue, and pronounces it, without hesitation, antique Grecian marble. In this judgment Mr. Alexander Manzavinos, a marble-cutter of Athens, concurs; while Mr. Choles, a Greek archeologist, who has worked for many years at excavations in Greece under Prof. Charles Waldstein, believes that the Linton "Aphrodite" is a genuine Praxiteles. Against these opinions must be set those of Dr. Henry Stephens Washington, of Locust, N. J., who is recognized as the leading authority on marbles in America, and of F. Edwin Elwell, curator of statuary at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Dr. Washington makes the unqualified statement (to a New York *Times* reporter) that the statue is not by Praxiteles, adding that "the claim that it is is little less than wildly ridiculous." Mr. Elwell says:

"I am certain that this 'Aphrodite' is not of ancient origin; that it is not Greek, and that it is of a period not more remote than the Renaissance. It is an exceptionally clever piece of sculpturing; of that there is no question, but that it is of ancient origin I do not believe. I have no hesitancy in saying that the figure was not made by Praxiteles, nor by any artist of his period, but by some clever sculptor of a much later period."

The New York *Evening Post* prints the following account of an interview with Signor A. Olivotti, a well-known New York art dealer who has a residence in Florence, Italy, and is believed to possess accurate knowledge concerning the much-discussed "Aphrodite":

"'I have been somewhat amused,' said Signor Olivotti, 'at the agitation here in New York over the so-called "Aphrodite" statue, and especially at its attribution to the chisel of Praxiteles on the slenderest of foundations.'

"He was asked why he doubted the antiquity of the work.

"'Knowing the skill of some of our sculptors in Italy,' he replied, 'I see nothing in the statue itself to make me think it may not be a modern work. Quite possibly it dates from one hundred years or so ago, when antique marble was more easily to be had and cheaper than now, and it is very likely that the marble of this statue is antique. But antique marble alone does not make an antique statue.'

"'What about the report that you know something about the sale of this "Aphrodite" in 1889?' was asked.

"'Apart from the internal evidence,' he said, 'I have information from Florence that a Venus, which was said to be antique, was purchased from a certain marquis in Florence by a dealer in antiquities, for a comparatively small price, and that it was resold in 1889 to an Englishman of the name of Linton. As the name of the present owner of the "Aphrodite" is Linton, and as he says that it was acquired by him in 1889, it seems not improbable that the Venus of Florence and the "Aphrodite" of the Arts Club are identical.'

"When asked if the Venus caused much of a stir in the art world of Florence, Signor Olivotti said:

"'No, it did not make a great commotion there, nor was it ever assumed to be a rival of the Venus di Medici of the Uffizi Gallery.'"

INTELLECTUAL TRAITS OF COVENTRY PATMORE.

A NAME which looms somewhat large in the prophetic imagination of Mr. Edmund Gosse is that of Coventry Patmore, the English poet whose biography Mr. Gosse has just contributed to the series of "Literary Lives" (edited by W. Robertson Nicoll). Patmore won a popular reputation by his earlier work, "The Angel in the House" (1854-56), but his vogue declined, especially in the eyes of the critics, after the publication of Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads" (1866). Mr. Gosse looks to a revival of interest in this neglected poet which shall give him a unique and permanent place in English literature. In individualizing this figure among the class of nineteenth-century poets, the biographer declares:

"The central impression which long impact with the mind of Coventry Patmore produced was that here was an example—possibly the most remarkable example in England at that time—of the intellectual and moral aristocrat. To no other man of his age was the general trend of the nineteenth century toward uniformity and solidarity so detestable as it was to Patmore. The give and take of modern toleration, the concentrated action of masses of men, whose units fit into one another, meant absolutely nothing to him. He would abandon no privilege for the general convenience; he watched the modern instinct warring against the solitary person, instinctively so hateful to democracies, and he defied it. Defiance was not a burden to him; he was 'ever a fighter,' requiring for complete mental health the salubrious sensation of antagonism. . . . .

"If we study this mental attitude more closely, we find that it denoted the exercise of a singular moral independence. Patmore is not comprehended unless we remember that he deliberately arrogated to himself the right to perform certain intellectual acts which were of an exceptional nature. It appears to me that throughout his whole life in maturity he was training himself to absolute liberty in matters of will, altho at the same time, by a paradox, remaining strictly obedient to the laws of the Church of Rome. This led him to an ingenuity of expression which sometimes appeared casuistical, but there was no real inconsistency. His independence enabled him to believe that he was never driven along paths which seemed those of obedience and renunciation, but that his spirit leaped ahead to obey before the order was given and to renounce in joy before the temptation was formulated. His attitude to certain persons within his own communion showed how anxious he was that his freedom should not be tampered with. The hot flame of the tyrannicide burned in his breast, and he was ready to destroy any one who threatened his individual independence."

Mr. Gosse goes on to say that Patmore showed a noticeable openness of mind, "where his curious prejudices did not happen to interfere." His sympathy embraced Emerson, Swedenborg, Pascal, and even Schopenhauer. Swedenborg attracted him "by the closeness of his visionary teaching to that of the Catholic Church, altho it was reached from an opposite point of view" to his own. "When he himself was reproved for boldness in his expressions about the mysteries of the faith, he could hardly have found words which would better express his feelings than those in which Pascal rebuffed the suggestion that he should withdraw the 'Provinciales.'" He might have replied about his own "Psyche" odes, says Mr. Gosse, "Loin de m'en repentir, si j'étais à les faire, je les ferais encore plus fortes" (So far am I from repenting, that if I had to write them again, I should write them even more

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strongly). As to his attitude toward Schopenhauer the author proceeds:

"A certain pessimism in general matters, united to or imposed upon his extraordinary optimism in particular instances, led Patmore to sympathize with those who have despaired of the system of human institutions. He was drawn with a vehement attraction to the dark philosophy of Schopenhauer, of whom he was one of the earliest students in this country. The tremendous effort which Patmore was always making to prevent his religious faith from compromising his intellectual judgment enabled him to tolerate the apparent atheism in the German philosopher's system. But it is very curious to notice that Patmore, like Nietzsche long afterward (in 1888), recognized in Schopenhauer an element which his general readers were far from observing. Each of them, from his diametrically opposite view, instinctively detected what was still Christian in Schopenhauer, and observed how much he continued to be dominated by Christian formulas."

A view of his curious habit of making and breaking friendships is brought out in the following:

"He was so very loyal to his restricted friendships that a fresh incongruity is to be traced in the notorious fact that he had sacrificed more illustrious friends on the altar of caprice than any other man in England. He had been intimate with Tennyson, Emerson, Browning, Rossetti, Millais, and Woolner, yet each of these intimacies ceased as time went on, and each was broken off or dropped by Patmore. He had got a reputation in some quarters for churlishness which it is not very easy to explain away, yet which he did not quite deserve. The cessation of these relationships was due to several causes. In the cases of Tennyson and in lesser measure of Ruskin, the youthful spirit of idolatry had given place to a mature independence not so agreeable to the idol.

"Another cause for the rupture of certain early friendships was religious sentiment. It must never be forgotten that Patmore was not merely a Catholic, but an enthusiastically convinced and strenuous one. His conversion to Rome severed many old ties, and he was not anxious that these should be renewed. His attitude to Rossetti was typical. He spoke of no one with more heat of resentment than of Rossetti; I remember that, on occasion of that poet's death, in 1882, I was bewildered by Patmore's expressions. He drew himself up in his chair, his eyes blazed, he was like the Prophet Ezekiel in his denunciation. He considered, so he explained, that Rossetti, more than any other man since the great old artist-age, had been dowered with insight into spiritual mysteries, that the Ark of passion had been delivered into his hands and that he had played with it, had used it to serve his curiosity and his vanity, had profaned the Holy of Holies; that he was Uzzah and Pandarus, and that there was no forgiveness for him anywhere."

It rarely happens, says Mr. Gosse, that a knowledge of the man is so essential to the comprehension of his writings as in the case of Patmore. He continues:

"To understand the poems, some vision of the angular, vivid, discordant, and yet exquisitely fascinating person who composed them is necessary. During a great portion of his life the genius of Patmore was under an almost unbroken cloud; it was the object of ridicule and rebuke; even now, when honor is generally paid to his name, the extraordinary originality and force of his best work is properly appreciated by but few. It is my firm conviction that the influence of Coventry Patmore, as the master-psychologist of love, human and divine, is destined steadily to increase, and that a future generation will look back to him with a mingled homage and curiosity when many of those whose doings now fill the columns of our newspapers are forgotten."

Mr. Gosse thinks it not very unsafe to predict Patmore's position in literary history. Noting that he does not stand quite in the central stream of the age in which he lived, he will not, he says, "be inevitably thought of as representative of the intellect of his time, like Tennyson, nor as a spreading human force, like Browning, nor as a universal stimulant and irritant, like Matthew Arnold." Yet, he declares, there is no reason why his fame should be less durable than that of Tennyson and Arnold, "altho it must always be smaller and of a radiance less extended."

BERNARD SHAW'S POLITICO-SOCIAL SATIRE, "JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND."

IN Germany, and on the Continent generally, Mr. George Bernard Shaw is now more and more discussed as one of the most remarkable and considerable of English playwrights. In England, however, he is still treated as a brilliant and paradoxical person who takes no one and nothing seriously. His latest comedy, "John Bull's Other Island," had just six performances at the London Court Theater at special matinées. The critics pronounced it one of his cleverest and most bewildering bits of dramatic fooling, one of them remarking that it must have been Mr. Shaw's intention to flout fantastically and impartially every proposed and conceivable solution of the Irish question. All agreed that it wilfully and perversely violated every rule of construction and development observed, not without success, by Mr. Shaw himself in other plays.

The plot is thin and slight, and may be briefly indicated as follows:

Broadbent, a typical Englishman, and Larry Doyle, an anglicized Irishman, are engineers and partners in business in London. Broadbent is a political radical, who lives on shibboleths and is an ardent reformer and humanitarian, with a wonderful capacity for misunderstanding men and facts. He is a champion of the oppressed Irish, whom he does not know in the least.

He decides to study the Irish question "on the ground," and persuades his partner, a man without illusions or shams, to set out for the Emerald Isle with him. Larry goes without the slightest faith in the undertaking. They arrive, and go to a village, Roscullen, where they get into "touch" with many native types—a peasant superstitious enough to be a Pagan; an unfrocked priest named Keegan, supposed to be insane, but who is only a mystic; the parish priest, as superstitious as the peasant, tho in a different way, and so on.

Broadbent meets a Miss Nora, an old sweetheart of Larry's, who has not lost her love for that cynical individual. He falls in love with her, but the girl laughs at him. Next day, Larry having refused to stand for Parliament for that district, Broadbent is induced to present himself as a candidate. He gladly consents, and begins to make stump speeches on home rule, land and church affairs that excite the amusement of the natives, who fool him in a hundred different ways without his suspecting the least incongruity in his position.

To increase his popularity, Broadbent offers to take a farmer's pig home on a motor-car. Unfortunately, the automobile runs over the pig and, in addition, knocks the window out of the village china-shop. The grave Englishman, unabashed, continues his queer campaign, and the situation grows more and more farcical.

He makes love to Nora, in spite of his rebuff, and finally she accepts him, having satisfied herself that Larry had ceased to care for her. The villagers accept him in a political sense, and after many comical debates and incidents Broadbent announces that he will build a big hotel in the village, restore the old tower, and lay out golf links.

There are innumerable "Shawisms" in the piece, and the digs at the Irish are as plentiful as those at John Bull. The critic to whom "Man and Superman" was dedicated, Mr. Walkley, wrote about the play in the London *Times*:

"'It's all rot,' says Broadbent, the Englishman, of some speech by his Irish friend, Larry Doyle, 'it's all rot, but it's so brilliant, you know.' Here, no doubt, Mr. Shaw is slyly taking a side glance at the usual English verdict on his own works. That verdict will need some slight modification in the case of 'John Bull's Other Island.' For, in the first place, the play is not *all* rot. Further, it has some other qualities than mere brilliancy. It is at once a delight and a disappointment. It delights us by its policy of pin-pricks. Mr. Shaw takes up the empty bladders of life, the current commonplaces, the cant phrases, the windbags of rodomontade, the hollow conventions, and the sham sentiments; quietly inserts his pin; and the thing collapses with a pop. Occasionally, he indulges in fiercer onslaughts with more formidable weapons. Like Johnson, after a certain conversation described by Garrick, he has 'tossed and gored several persons.' The play delights us, again, by its able dialectic. Its interlocutors never shirk a point or swerve from it; every side gets a fair hearing, and tho, in the end, all parties are dismissed with costs, we have a conviction that justice has been done."

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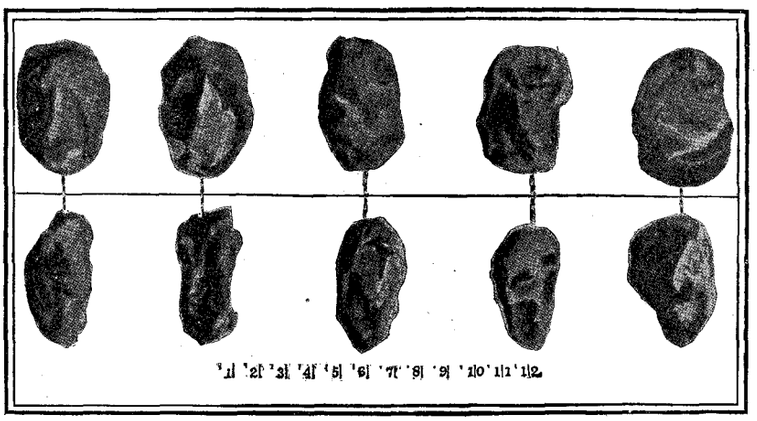
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

WHAT is characterized by *The Electrical World and Engineer* as "upon the whole the most sensational innovation in electric lighting of recent years," has just been announced in both the technical and the daily press. This innovation, which consists in the use of incandescent filaments made of the rare metal tantalum, is said by the papers quoted above (January 28) to be extraordinary, not only in the result, but in the commercial employment of a material the very name of which is unknown to most people and which has previously ranked as a mere chemical curiosity. To quote further:

"Starting with true German pertinacity on a quest for refractory conductors, Siemens & Halske set competent chemists at the task and kept unflinchingly on until success was attained. The actual outcome was perhaps more fortunate than they would have been justified in hoping, since the material finally found possesses unexpectedly valuable characteristics. Tantalum, to begin with, is a rare element belonging to the same chemical group as bismuth and antimony. We may note that it, with its near relation, niobium, was first found a little more than a century ago in a rare mineral from Massachusetts. The pair were considerably mixed in the minds of the early investigators, and it was fifty years or more before their identity became quite clear. Tantalum had, up to the time of these experiments, been known in the metallic state only as a black powder, probably somewhat impure, but still remarkable in its highly refractory character and its immunity from attack by all acids save hydrofluoric. In the skilful hands of Dr. Von Bolton, this somewhat impracticable material was purified and reduced in vacuo (it takes fire in the air) and from the crucible emerged a new metal in its true form, heavy, malleable, ductile, strong as steel and more resistant than platinum to heat and chemical reagents. Moreover, it has a much higher specific resistance than platinum and a slightly lower coefficient of expansion with heat.

"With this combination of qualities the making of a glow-lamp with a tantalum filament was a comparatively simple task. Its very high melting-point insured the endurance of the slender wire even when pushed to a radiant efficiency far above that practicable with carbon, and, in fact, the tantalum lamps have proved capable of good life when working steadily at better than two watts per candle-power. This efficiency implies a finer and whiter light than at the efficiency now common in glow-lamps—a light like that of the Nernst lamp or the acetylene flame. The chief difficulty to be overcome in using the tantalum filament was the support of so long a wire as was necessary, having a tendency to droop when hot. For a normal 110-volt lamp the length of wire to be supported is about 2 feet, and the supporting spiders, while looking a bit complicated, can still be gotten into a bulb of modest dimensions which can be burned in any position. The economical efficiency, of course, will rise as the production of the new lamp is cheapened, but it appears to be a little better than two watts per candle, as just noted, and that efficiency remains fairly steady. Lamps for lower voltage are considerably easier to produce and can be pushed to a higher efficiency, owing to the better proportions of the filament. As compared with the carbon filament lamp, the tantalum lamp on the figures given is considerably more efficient at anywhere nearly the same life—so much more efficient, in fact, as to make a radical change in the electric-lighting situation if it comes into extensive use; and it is reported especially to excel in holding up its candle-power in long use."



SOME OF THE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

The only incandescent lamp yet invented whose properties approach these in value is that with a filament of osmium, which suffers from the bad mechanical properties of the material and its extreme rarity. While tantalum has been regarded chiefly as a chemical curiosity, its ores exist in considerable quantities. It occurs as tantalite in Finland, Sweden, North Carolina, and elsewhere; in columbite in numerous localities, both here and abroad, and in a dozen or so rare minerals less well known than these. Perhaps the chief American source, we are told, would be samarskite, which is found in good quantities in North Carolina, and contains about 20 per cent. of tantalum oxid. To quote the writer's conclusion:

"It is altogether likely that a little commercial pressure will result in a reasonably good supply of ore. At all events, it is not forbiddingly rare like osmium, but is rather of the order of scarcity of the materials used in making Nernst glowers. As one pound of the metal will make some 20,000 filaments, and as its metallurgy does not involve any extraordinary difficulties, altho a bit troublesome, there is no reason to fear any serious hitch from lack of material, as might well be the case with some of the rare metals. Questions of cost and of life will have to be thoroughly threshed out, but we are inclined to look upon this tantalum lamp seriously as the first important step taken toward a new order of things in incandescent lighting. A glow-lamp with a filament drawn of a pure metal has much in its favor, and when this metal is refractory enough to stand incandescence up to an efficiency of two watts per candle-power, it begins to look as if something were doing. A two-watt incandescent lamp, it is almost needless to say, can give the electric arc a very hard struggle to retain its supremacy, especially the enclosed arc. We shall await the appearance of the tantalum lamp in commercial practise with great interest, for if it meets the claims of life and efficiency now made for it, the art of electric lighting will have much to be thankful for."

HOW STONEHENGE WAS BUILT.

ONE of the largest monoliths of England's great prehistoric stone circle on Salisbury Plain recently showed signs of falling, and it has been hoisted again to its former position. In the course of the work, as we are told by Sir Norman Lockyer in an article in *Nature* (London, February 9), important facts were discovered bearing on the age of the monument and the method by which its stones were erected. The stone implements discovered indicate that it was the product of the Neolithic age, or about 1700 B.C. The monoliths are not of the local stone, and appear to have been glacial boulders, if they were not transported by the builders to the place where they now stand. They appear to have been put in place by the following method, to quote Sir Norman's abstract of a paper on the subject by Professor Gowland, who was charged by the Society of Antiquaries with the conduct of the excavations. Says Sir Norman:

"Professor Gowland's memoir deals only with the leaning stone, but I take it for granted that the same method was employed throughout. This method was this:

"(1) The ground on the site it was to occupy was removed, the chalk rock being cut into in such a manner as to leave a ledge, on which the base of the stone was to rest, *and a perpendicular face rising from it, against which as a buttress* one side would bear

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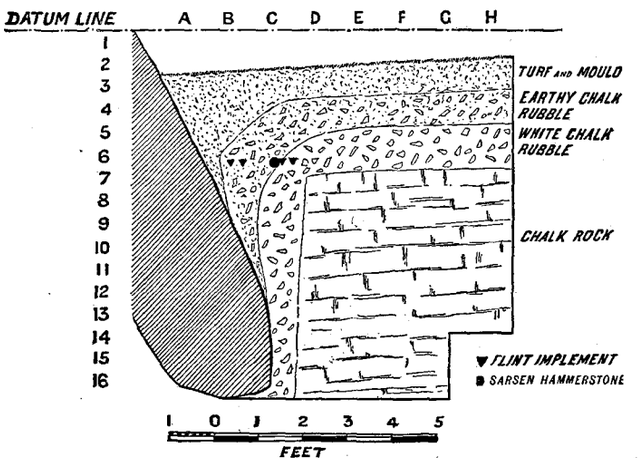
when set up. From the bottom of this hole an inclined plane was cut to the surface, down which the monolith which had already been dressed was slid until its base rested on the ledge.

"(2) It was then gradually raised into a vertical position by means first of levers and afterward of ropes. The levers would be


DATUM LINE
A B C D E F G H
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
TURF AND MOULD
EARTHY CHALK RUBBLE
WHITE CHALK RUBBLE
CHALK ROCK
FLINT IMPLEMENT
SARSEN HAMMERSTONE
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET

FACE OF ROCK AGAINST WHICH A STONE WAS RAISED.

long trunks of trees, to one end of which a number of ropes were attached (this method is still employed in Japan), so that the weights and pulling force of many men might be exerted on them. The stronger ropes were probably of hide or hair; but others of straw, or of withes of hazel or willow, may have been in use for minor purposes.

"(3) As the stone was raised, it was packed up with logs of timber and probably also with blocks of stone placed beneath it.

"(4) After its upper end had reached a certain elevation, ropes were attached to it, and it was then hauled by numerous men into a vertical position, *so that its back rested against the perpendicular face of the chalk which had been prepared for it.* During this part of the operation, struts of timber would probably be placed against its sides to guard against slip.

"As regards the raising of the lintels, and imposts, and the placing of them on the tops of the uprights, there would be even less difficulty than in the erection of the uprights themselves.

"It could be easily effected by the simple method practised in Japan for placing heavy blocks of stone in position. The stone, when lying on the ground, would be raised a little at one end by means of long wooden levers. A packing of logs would then be placed under the end so raised, the other extremity of the stone would be similarly raised and packed, and the raising and packing at alternate ends would be continued until the block had gradually reached the height of the uprights. It would then be simply pushed forward by levers until it rested upon them."

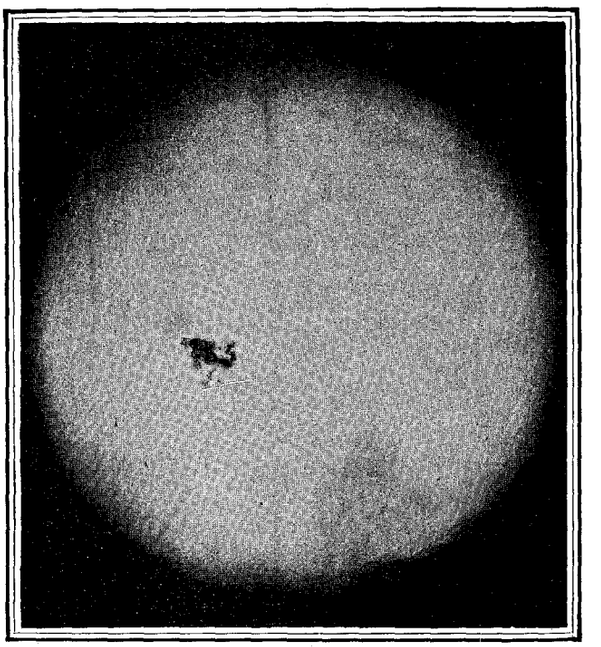
Analysis of an English Fog.—A report on "What Fogs are Made of," recently presented by Professor Knecht, of the Manchester Technical School, is of interest to those who care for information about the constituent elements of one of England's celebrated "pea-soup" fogs. Says a commentator in *The Lancet:*

"In the School of Technology huge fans drive the air from inlets placed at 25 feet and 70 feet above the ground level. Before reaching the fans the air passes a screen or filter consisting of about one hundred galvanized corrugated iron sheets, fixed on edge three-quarters of an inch apart and completely filling the air-inlet duct. Immediately above the screen the air meets with a fine spray of water, and passing through the screens and fans is heated by exhaust steam. The bulk of the impurities of the air are thus removed and fall with the water into two chambers. After the fog at the end of November the sludge taken from these chambers was black, as if it consisted of soot. On drying, however, it became gray, and left on ignition a very large amount of ash. It contained only very small quantities of hydrocarbons and phenolic constituents. The percentage of ordinary soot was small. During the fog of December 22 more exact analyses were made from the matter filtered out from air passing through the screens at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet an hour, with a flow of water of 240 gallons. The water became black and greasy-looking; it contains a small quantity of black solids in suspension, the filtrate had an acid reaction, due chiefly to sulfuric acid, . . . representing a total of approximately 3.5 oz. of acid taken out hourly. The total solids of the wash-water were in the proportion of 91.7 gr. per gallon; they consisted of a considerable quantity of iron in the ferrous state, and some in the ferric, ammonia, lime, magnesia, a trace of arsenic, and sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. The iron probably came from the screens, but the other parts of the sludge probably from the high chimney near the school, in which the combustion of the coal is far more perfect than in house fires. The screens and water do not remove all the particles. Black particles exist in the air in these buildings."

WHAT IS A SUN-SPOT?

WE have just passed a sun-spot maximum; that is, the number of spots on the sun, which varies with regularity reached its greatest value in the latter part of last year and has begun to decrease. It will keep on lessening until 1911. What are these so-called "spots"? Why does their number regularly increase and decrease? What influence, if any, do they have on terrestrial conditions? Some of these questions are as yet unanswered; others may be answered with some degree of probability. In *The Scientific American* (February 18) appears an article that well presents the state of scientific knowledge on the subject. In the first place, the writer tells us, we are suffering from lack of data. He says:

"If we only had behind us a hundred years of good meteorological observations, and also an unbroken record of observations of



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW 70,000-MILE SUN-SPOT, TAKEN AT HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY.

"The earth could be dropped into this spot, like a pea into a thimble, without grazing the sides."

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

sun-spots and prominences, we would be in a far better position to determine the influence of the sun on the weather. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, meteorological records are not of any value further back than about fifty years. In the case of solar phenomena the investigator is still more restricted; for altho the observations of sun-spots have been made in a more or less crude manner for many years, it was not until 1830 that systematic observation was adopted. Moreover, the solar prominences, important indicators of the sun's activity, were not recorded until 1872.

"It happens that there is a decided periodicity in the number of spots. During some years only a few spots can be seen; during

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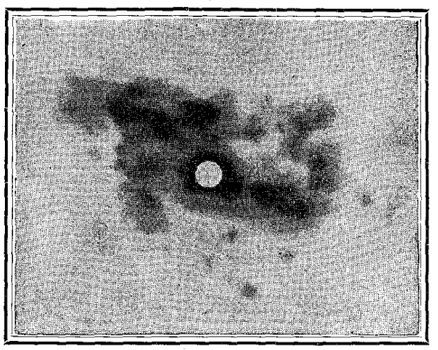
others they are more numerous. This variation, it has been found, proceeds according to a fairly well-defined law. The average period from one minimum to another is 11.1 years, and in every case the time from one minimum to the next maximum is less than from that on to the next minimum again. In other words, the spot quantity decreases through a little over seven and increases through less than four years. We do not know in the least why this should be so; and altho many attempts have been made to show that certain planets affect spots by their attraction, in the opinion of those who have considered the matter most judicially there is no proof that they are due to any influence external to the sun itself. If the apparent law holds good, the approaching maximum will occur in about a little more than three years after the last minimum. This occurred in about the middle of 1901, and again at the end of the year 1904.



RELATIVE SIZES OF THE 70,000-MILE SUN-SPOT AND THE EARTH. WHITE SPOT REPRESENTS THE EARTH.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Another curious fact relating to the sun-spot cycle is that when the interval from minimum to maximum is shortest, the total number of spots included in the whole period from minimum to minimum is greatest."

The spots travel across the sun's face, we are told, in about thirteen days. They disappear around the western side, and many of them reappear at the east again in about thirteen days more. All lie north or south of the solar equator, and move in belts roughly corresponding with our temperate zones. To quote further:

"Those near the equator rotate in less time than those near the poles, very much as tho the rim of a great fly-wheel were to make fewer revolutions per minute than one of its spokes; or the outer end of the spoke more revolutions per minute than a part nearer the axle. This may seem a mechanical paradox, and yet this is what occurs on the sun. A spot is not a solid or a liquid, but a mass of glowing vapor. It is therefore possible that one part of it may turn faster than the other. . . . . .

"Examined through a telescope of considerable magnifying power, a spot appears like an immense ragged hole in the crust of the solar surface, followed by a number of similar size. A spot is a cavity and not an elevation. As the spot turns from us, the phenomenon is similar to that of looking across the edge of a great shallow saucer, only that the outline is irregular and that where the bottom should be there is nothing but the blackness of what seems an immeasurably deep chasm. These vast cavities, as we have said, are not solid things and not properly to be compared even with masses of slag swimming on molten metal. . . . . .

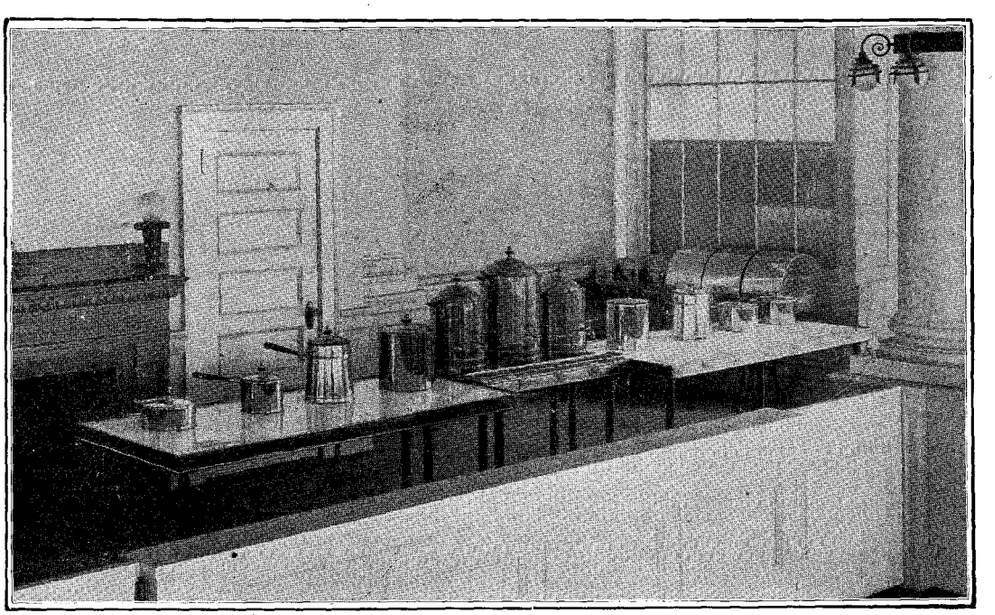
"Near the edge of the sun's disk the spots appear to rise up through the obscuring atmosphere, and gather here and there in groups of hundreds to form white cloud-like patches (*faculæ*), which may sometimes be seen even with a spyglass. Looking straight into a spot through a very large telescope, the penumbra is seen to be made up of long white filaments twisted into curious rope-like formations, while the central part is like a great flame ending in fiery spires. Over these hang what look like clouds, such as we sometimes see in our sky; but more transparent than the finest lace veil and having, not the fleecy look of our clouds, but the appearance of being filled with almost infinitely delicate threads of light. With all this there is something crystalline about the appearance of a spot, not unlike frost figures on a window-pane. Indeed, the intense whiteness of everything is suggestive of something very cold."

ELECTRICAL COOKING.

THAT cooking by means of electricity—or rather by means of electrically generated heat—has passed the experimental stage, is the belief of Day Allen Willey, who writes on the subject in *The Western Electrician* (February 4). He assures us that practically every form of cooking may now be done on the electric range, and that the only problem which remains to be solved is that of expense. He writes:

"The housewife or cook can roast, broil, or fry the meats, stew the vegetables, bake the bread and biscuit, heat the dishes on which the viands are to be served, and prepare the various beverages without needing a pound of liquid or solid fuel. Thus the economy of space is apparent, for the clumsy and bulky firebox which the stove utilizing solid fuel must contain is unnecessary and the room can be devoted to ovens or other receptacles. Consequently the necessary apparatus for a family can be condensed into a comparatively small room and the kitchen and pantry combined in one if desired. Even the refrigerator for perishable food can be kept in the same apartment, as the amount of heat which escapes in the air from the electric units is so small that the temperature around the apparatus is but little affected.

"Foreign electricians have given much attention to electric cooking utensils, and in use in Great Britain and on the Continent are a number of systems. Possibly the Le Roy is the most representative type of the foreign methods. It has a screw-thread upon which is wound a metallic conductor formed of a special alloy. The two ends of each porcelain support are provided with metallic caps forming current collectors and to which are attached the ends of the wire constituting the electric resistance. The metallic conductor wound around the porcelain is formed of several juxtaposed wires which permit of the use of a greater current than with a



ELECTRIC URNS AND STEW-PANS IN KITCHEN OF A NIAGARA FALLS FACTORY.

Courtesy of *The Western Electrician* (Chicago).

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single wire, since the heat radiating surface is greater than with one. The result is that, in order to form a given resistance, the length of the wires is necessarily less and there is a saving in the weight of metal. By the passage of the electric current the wires are raised to a red heat and the porcelain itself soon becomes incandescent, thus increasing to a large extent the surface of calorific emission. . . . The various heating elements are placed in a jacket consisting of a glass cylinder for stoves and fireplaces and a half-cylinder of asbestos for domestic apparatus. . . . . .

"In the United States two systems which have been extensively used mploy heating elements composed of wire and of mica specially prepared. Where the wire is used it is set in a film of enamel, which is burned on the surface of the utensil, thoroughly insulating it from the metallic portions. The mica unit, as it may be termed, consists of a thin strip of this material coated with a compound which includes sulfid of gold mixed with oil and nitrobenzin. After the coating has been applied to the mica the unit is exposed to a heat sufficient to literally burn the gold in the mica, expelling all of the organic matter. If the work has properly been done the unit will withstand a current of 220 volts without damage, altho in common practise the voltage is considerably less. . . . In the majority of systems the application of the current is such that the ovens can be heated to a required degree in at least twenty minutes, while the smaller utensils are ready to prepare the food in from five to ten minutes."

In short, the question of cost, we are told, is all that interferes with the general adoption of electric cooking. From the standpoint of the percentage of energy utilized, of course, it is vastly more "economical" than cooking by the heat generated in any kind of combustion. Says Mr. Willey:

"We have become so accustomed to the enormous percentage of waste which accompanies the use of solid fuel that it is a question if we realize how much of the heat generated in this way is of no value. The ordinary kitchen range requires nearly if not quite 20 times as much wood or coal to cook a meal as should be needed, since between 90 per cent. and 95 per cent. is not applied to the preparation of the viands. A very large proportion of the heat generated by gas is burned in the combustion caused by the application of air and is wasted, while even the most improved oil-stove wastes a far greater percentage of heat units than the electric apparatus. It is an encouraging fact that methods have been devised which actually save from 80 to 90 per cent. of the electric-heat units, and in some instances but five per cent. has been wasted. Only the cost of generating the current has stood in the way of its general introduction. . . . . .

"Broadly speaking, the cost to the ordinary consumer of electricity for cooking ranges from eight cents to fifteen cents per kilowatt-hour. At Niagara Falls, however, the current is generated so cheaply that it is supplied in some instances as low as four cents. It is not improbable that there are other places in this country where water-power is available to operate generating units at such a low cost that current can be used in the vicinity for domestic purposes as well as for operating machinery and illumination. Consequently we may first expect to see it used extensively in communities which are adjacent to such sources of power, but with the development of the long-distance transmission lines it is not fantastic to expect that a few years hence the housewife will be cooking with the electric current in places possibly 100 miles from the source of its origin."

HOW LARGE CAN A CRYSTAL GROW?

IS there a limit to crystal growth? Theoretically there is none; there appears to be no reason why, under proper conditions, we should not have salt crystals as large as a house or diamonds and emeralds as big as a city block. Yet such huge crystals have never been found, and Prof. Ernst Haeckel believes that there is some natural law that limits or prevents their formation. Taking as his text the recent discovery of a diamond that breaks the record for size, Charles S. Palmer, writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, opposes Haeckel's theory. He says:

"The announcement of the recent discovery of the largest diamond on record is a reminder that crystal growth still has its surprises. A carat weighs $3\frac{1}{5}$ grains troy; and the stone weighs 3,030 carats, or 628 grams, or considerably over a pound; the repetition of the figures is worth while to fix the size clearly in one's apprehension. Report says that it is of the size of an average man's fist, and a noted gem expert is quoted to the effect that it is like two teacups, joined mouth to mouth. Certainly it is a pretty size in the rough, whatever it may prove in the cutting. . . . . .

"The query arises whether there is a limit to the size of crystals, and this query is particularly pertinent just now when the press is busy reviewing an authority who draws largely on some supposed limitation in the size of crystals. In his recently translated book, 'The Wonders of Life,' Ernst H. Haeckel strenuously—and rather presumingly—lays it down as a law, because small crystals grow on larger ones of the same species and in the same solution, that therefore there is a limit to size in crystal growth. It would be interesting to know where Professor Haeckel learned of this law. What little observation is available teaches that, given time enough, the small crystals are food for the larger ones, which may expand their size indefinitely. Indeed the surface of a crystal, whether whole or broken, seems to consist of a sheet of exactly orientated molecules which stand, inviting further addition of other similar molecules on themselves as a foundation, and so on *ad infinitum*. There is no *a priori* reason for a limit in growth by addition, and none has been observed, other than that naturally dependent on limited supply of material and limited time for nice molecular deposition. Professor Haeckel, the learned but disputatious, should bethink himself before he builds a system of philosophy on any such taken-for-granted assumption; but his mistake has served to call attention to a phase of molecular cohesion which is worthy of much study. A crystal has no geometrical center, in the sense that a beginner conceives it from the study of symmetrical models. It requires only a few slices for optical and microscopic examination to show that it is direction, not distance from a hypothetical center, that determines the polariscopic and other related properties. Thus the natural tabular crystal of wolframite makes a perfect illustration for demonstration of uniaxial rings and crosses; sliding of this natural slice parallel with the plane of the stage of the microscope causes no displacement of the optical figure; it is apparent that any part of it, as observed, is a center of optical symmetry. Hence in molecular arrangement, the side of a crystal is as much the center of internal crystallographic structure, as is the apparent geometrical center. Or, in other words, the edge of a crystal is like a brick wall; it will carry as many more courses of brick as nature's journeymen can build on, with the time and material at their disposal. There is, then, no limit to the possible size of crystals."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE terrible action of radium emanation on the tissues of the human body is well known," says *Cosmos*. "M. Becquerel's cruel experience of it will doubtless be remembered. Such an energetic activity has led physicians to attempt to use it in the treatment of certain diseases. At one time it was thought that it would furnish the long-sought cure for cancer. But whatever may be the hoped-for effects, they will be used, of course, only with the greatest caution. What, then, must we think of the invention of Dr. London, of St. Petersburg, who proposes to incorporate radium with the woolen cloth of which garments are made? He thinks that a few milligrams of radium will be sufficient to give to our clothes activity that may render inestimable service in the case of certain skin diseases. This 'emanated' wool (that is the name he gives it) will preserve its virtues indefinitely, and may serve for successive treatments. The question is whether the patients will not lose their skins as well as the skin disease. This modern robe of Nessus inspires us with confidence in only a very limited degree."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REGARDING the article on the growth of moss on trees, noticed in THE DIGEST of November 26th, Dr. Blake Bigelow, of Derrick, N. Y., writes us as follows: "The facts as stated may be authentic, and yet perhaps the prevailing winds and climate of a locality may determine the question of moisture, etc., for that particular region. About six years ago I became lost in an Adirondack forest, and was wandering without sleep or food, nearly freezing for two days and two nights and until noon of the third day. Without describing the horrors of my personal suffering, suffice it to say that the sun was clouded during all of that time, so I could not use that for a guide. I was in a dense swamp forest of thick spruce and balsam, and when on the third day the snowing ceased I remembered having heard guides say that the moss was always heaviest on the north side of the trees. It was not an easy matter to determine for some time, but it continually and rapidly grew less and less difficult to decide where was the preponderance of moss, and calling that side north, I kept constantly traveling to the south, and in about four hours came to the river where I had crossed it on beginning my unfortunate hunting trip. I have never had any doubt since then that moss does grow much more abundantly upon the north side of the trees, at least here in the Adirondacks."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEED OF THE HELLENIC NOTE IN MODERN LIFE.

MR. G. LOWES DICKINSON, a London writer, has recently set himself to inquire candidly what it is that the modern man believes in as a good and desirable human life. Is it the ideal of the gospel? Is it that of medieval Christianity? Is it that of paganism? Or does it contain elements of all these? Proceeding to answer these questions (in *The Independent Review*, February), Mr. Dickinson insists that the world of to-day is "no longer Christian in the sense and tradition of the Christian Church." For "the ideal of the church, as the history of Christianity shows, is asceticism," and the modern man refuses to accept asceticism as an ideal, and emphatically repudiates "the gospel of Christianity when restated in terms of modern life by one who, like Tolstoy, really does believe in it." To continue the quotation:

"The type of man at which historical Christianity aimed was the saint. And we have assumed that that ought not to be our aim. But then, what ought? I would suggest that, whatever else our ideal may include, it must at least incorporate the ideal of paganism; and that we have more to learn on this head from the Greeks than from any one else. For there is expressed in Greek literature and art a finer and nobler sense of the values of life, as it may actually be lived under the conditions of mortality, than is to be met with in the recorded experience of any other people. But the Greek ideal is the antithesis of the Christian. It asserts the harmony instead of the antagonism of body and soul; it praises the active life which the saint condemns; it embraces the world and the flesh, tho it denies the devil. Nor is it for that reason, as is sometimes held, in order to stamp it with inferiority to Christianity, an ideal of materialism. The very conception of materialism implies a previous one-sided exaltation of spiritualism. But the one was as unknown to the Greeks as the other. They had grasped from the first the truth which Christianity did its best to obliterate: that the life of the spirit grows out of the life of the flesh, as the flower grows out of the soil. Hence their cult of the body; which was, be it observed, a cult, not only of health and strength and skill, but also of beauty. The Greeks, I suppose, are the only people who have conceived athletics spiritually. So that, seen through the imagination of Pindar, the victor in the games shines down the avenue of history like a statue in verse, naked and suffused with light under a cloudless sky, quickened by songs and dances, chastened by gnomic saws, and thrilled by the vision of Olympian gods, divine to present him his ideal, yet human too to spur him to its pursuit. Even the mere body, one might say, was spiritualized by the Greeks. But they never regarded the body as the end. It was the instrument of the soul; and it was in order that it might respond to her lightest motion that they would have it perfectly tuned. A winged Psyche, perched tiptoe for flight on the head of an athlete, might be a sculptor's image of the Greek ideal. On the foundation of health and beauty they built the temples of science and art. In a delighted activity of body and mind pursued for its own sake, they found the ideal of the individual. And it was individuals thus fashioned and trained that coalesced in their corporate life, and devoted themselves to the service of the State."

It is "exactly at this point—in the conception and realization of individual life"—the writer goes on to say, "that our modern theory and practise are most at sea. We have social ideals based on justice. We have the intellectual ideal of truth. But we seem to have lost the conception of the complete man." To quote again:

"Our profession of Christianity carries with it an ideal of life which is partly inadequate, partly false. It is false, in so far as it still comprises the element of asceticism which, in medieval times, was its main content; it is inadequate, because it has nothing to say about the desirable quality of life except that we should love one another. The importance and truth of this precept I will not seek to deny. But it appears to me to need supplementing by the further counsel that we must become a kind of people fit to love and to be loved. And, when I set myself to consider what that kind is, I find for my own part no suggestion so stimulating as that which is embodied in the culture of ancient Greece. We must, I feel clear, aim, as the Greeks did, at health and strength and beauty; we must value these things, as they did, not for themselves alone, but for the spiritual life of which they are the indispensable basis; we must learn that the pursuit of wealth, nay of livelihood even, stultifies itself, so soon as it excludes the possibility of leisure for which alone it has any value; for that in the cultivation of leisure, that is, of activity good in itself, lies the key and the meaning of life as far as we can clearly discern it. All this is pagan; what is not pagan and what may fairly be called Christian, is the further conviction, that we must somehow or other make this ideal accessible to all. To do so, we shall have to carry through an immense and most difficult revolution in the structure of society. But we shall think it worth while to do this, we shall do it with the greater hope and inspiration, and with the less fear, antagonism, and hatred, in proportion as we can evoke in all classes—and especially among the rich and the cultured—a clear conception and a passionate desire for the ideal."

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCH LIFE.

A GIFTED son of the Roman Catholic Church, Ugo Ojetti, recently visited this country with a view to studying certain phases of our religious life. He sought, in particular, information bearing on the development of Roman Catholicism and its process of adjustment to American conditions, and he has recorded his impressions in a series of "American Letters" published in the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan). He says in part:

The Roman Catholic clergy in America are of a different type from that in Europe. They are more active than speculative, thus illustrating one of the advantages that accrue from the separation of church and state. In America the clergy must take charge of the whole work of the church; they must prepare sermons, collect moneys, establish schools, build churches, look after their own incomes and, if possible, make mission tours. All these activities demand as a fundamental prerequisite perfect freedom. Nobody thinks in this country of dogmatic controversy. The contemplative orders do not flourish in America. In the richest country of the world the clergy are poorer than anywhere else. The endowments of ecclesiastical positions so common in Europe are unknown here.

In regard to the "Americanism" of the clergy this must be said: A religious and theological Americanism does not exist; but the entire American clergy has an irrepressible longing for freedom, for practical activity. In Europe the priests dream of the past and stand in opposition to all innovations. They see in the supremacy of the church over the state, in the spirit of the Middle Ages, the panacea for all ills, and, with whatever of courage or energy they possess, apply themselves to dogmatical and exegetical studies. In the New World things are different. Here every bishop in every address that he delivers speaks of freedom, viewing life from the "modern" standpoint and looking hopefully into the future. Dogmas are left severely alone as matters far above the concern of the average Roman Catholic. No human being has any recollection of serious theological controversies waged in America by Roman Catholics against their opponents, and bearing on such subjects, let us say, as transubstantiation or the Immaculate Conception. Instead of this, we see Roman Catholic prelates officiating in the churches of other communions. Archbishop Ireland in March, 1895, preached in a Congregational Church in Minneapolis; the Bishop of Sacramento, in April, 1903, officiated in a Protestant Episcopal Church at the funeral of a Protestant Freemason; and Bishop Scanlan, in July, 1897, prayed at the monument of Brigham Young in Salt Lake City. Archbishop Ireland once wrote that the religion we need does not consist in the singing of beautiful anthems in finely ornamented choirs, while the people without are suffering from spiritual and moral starvation. "Go after men's souls," he said; "speak to them, not in unnatural language and scholastic sermons, but in words that can satisfy both the heart and the mind."

The *Alte Glaube*, a Protestant journal published in Leipsic, regards Signor Ojetti's view of Roman Catholicism in America as

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one of unusual significance, indicating a tendency on the part of the American church to drift away from the rigid standards of the Vatican. "It is not impossible," thinks this paper, "that in America a church struggle will take place, compared with which the 'Culturkampf' in France is a mere storm in a tea-cup."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT CHRIST TAUGHT CONCERNING DIVORCE.

DR. CHARLES BRIGGS'S recent volume on "The Ethical Teaching of Jesus" deals, among other matters, with the attitude of Jesus toward the subject of divorce. Jesus discussed the question of divorce with the Pharisees and his disciples, says the author, and the character of that discussion partook of casuistical reasoning. Thus:

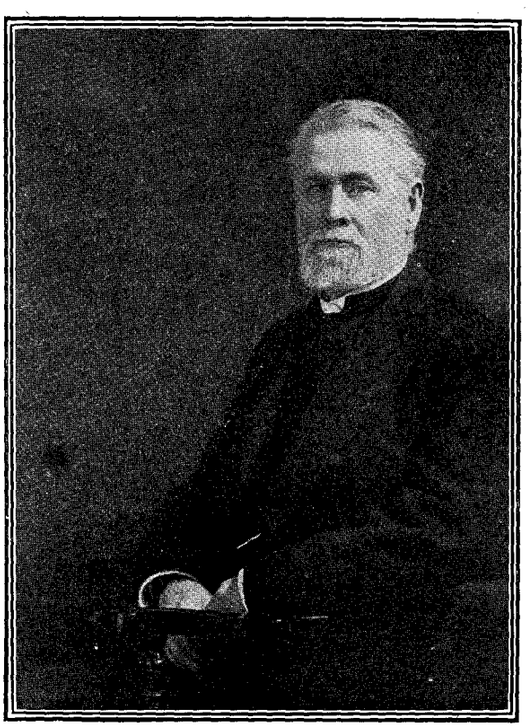
"The Pharisees asked him: 'Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?' Jesus answered: What did Moses command you?' The law determines what is lawful. 'They said: 'Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement and put her away.' 'When a man taketh a wife and marrieth her, then it shall be, if she find no favor in his eyes, because he hath found some unseemly thing in her, that he shall write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and become another man's wife.'

"This law was variously interpreted by the Pharisees as the ground of divorce; some being stricter than others in their explanation of the phrase 'unseemly thing'; but in other respects the law was plain enough and agreed to by all. Jesus now states his opinion: 'For your hardness of heart he wrote you this commandment. But from the beginning of creation, male and female made he them. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and the twain shall become one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.'"

This argument, says the writer, is in the form of a *Halacha*, which is further explained as an "exposition and application of the law, usually in the form of dialogue between the master and his pupils"—a method which from the name of the most distinguished of its users is commonly called "the Socratic method." In his exposition of this *Halacha*, Dr. Briggs writes:

"Jesus shows that the original principle of marriage had to be broken in a measure by the Deuteronomic provision for divorce, because of circumstances which made it impracticable to enforce the original ideal. Jesus reasserts the original ideal as a restriction upon the law of divorce; thus urging that it should not be used except in the highest necessity, and better not at all. Here Jesus recognizes the principle of casuistry in the Deuteronomic law; and therefore in the use of all law. He does not set up a new law to abrogate the law of Deuteronomy; but he appeals to the original principle in Genesis and recognizes that it permits of no divorce at all; and urges that that principle be followed rather than the permission of divorce, as the context implies, so far as practicable, unless such 'hardness of heart' continue as to make the Deuteronomic provision temporarily expedient.

"It is altogether improper to interpret Jesus here as abrogating the law of divorce, and making a law against divorce; he is asserting essentially the principle of casuistry, which recognized divorce as permissible only because of hardness of heart; and not to be justified in itself. In other words, divorce in any case involves the sin of hardness of heart in any one who takes advantage of the concession of the law."



CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, D.D., D.LITT.,

Professor of Theological Encyclopedia and Symbolics in the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

The author points out that while the law could not be challenged, it yet involved grave practical difficulties to which the attention of Jesus was called by his disciples. In answer Jesus gave a "logion" which the author ventures to render in what he considers the original form:

> Whosoever putteth away his wife committeth adultery.
> Whosoever putteth away her husband committeth adultery.

He continues:

"This is as much as to say that marriage should be indissoluble, and that whoever dissolves it is guilty of adultery, whether man or woman. Here Jesus does not think merely of the physical act of adultery; but goes back of it to the more internal spiritual relations; and regards the separation itself as adulterous, without regard to any adulterous act, and even if no such act had been committed. In fact, he regards 'the hardness of heart' which found in the spouse 'the unseemly thing' and used it as a justification of divorce as in itself already adultery. This is on the same principle that he uses elsewhere when he interprets adultery as in the glance of the eye, without regard to its consequences in act.

"The several evangelists and St. Paul give various qualifications of this logion in the nature of interpretations and practical applications, recognizing that Jesus had in mind the principle of casuistry and the hardness of the hearts of even his own disciples; and that it might still be necessary to commit the lesser sin of adultery by divorce rather than other and greater sins of adultery in other ways. Thus Matthew inserts the clause 'except for fornication.' It is probable that this is to be interpreted of fornication before marriage, which was not discovered until after marriage; for if the sin had been committed after marriage, it would have been adultery and not fornication. . . . St. Paul also gives his own interpretation to this logion, advising that when a Christian and an unbeliever are married, they should not separate; but 'if the unbelieving departeth, let him depart: the brother or the sister is not under bondage in such cases.' This is a case where one party insists upon divorce. The other can not prevent it. The innocent party is not under bondage; that is, is released from the marriage tie by the divorce made by the guilty party.

"Thus the Gospel of Matthew gives us one exception, fornication; St. Paul another, abandonment; which qualify the logion of Jesus, and make divorce justifiable under these circumstances.

"This can only be explained on the same principle that Jesus used to explain the Deuteronomic law of divorce: namely, that the ideal of the indissolubility of the marriage tie can not always be enforced, owing to the hardness of men's hearts; that if one of the parties breaks the tie, the other can not longer be held in bondage to it, and that there is a kind of sin which in itself, in its very nature, dissolves the union.

"As St. Paul says, the innocent party is not in bondage. So we may say, Jesus did not put the church or the state in bondage. He did not give a new law; but he gave an advice, a counsel, as to the perfect state of marriage, which should be held up as an ideal by all his followers; but which can not always be attained in that state of society which now exists. All attempts to force this ideal upon a society whose ethical and religious character is so justly described as 'hardness of heart' bring forth many more evils than they cure."

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THE BANKRUPTCY OF HIGHER CRITICISM.

"THE complete wrong-headedness of the whole method of higher criticism," says Emil Reich, a Hungarian writer, "can not fail to be manifest to anybody who bases his judgments upon the true essence of the matter in dispute, and not upon mere externals." These words are used during the course of a trenchant article arraigning the whole school of higher critics, and more especially those of Germany, on the ground that their methods are antiquated, narrowly "philological," and lacking in historical perspective. The writer says further (in *The Contemporary Review*, February):

"Some of the latest samples of philological jugglery with which the public has been duped are too amusing to be omitted. If only read from the humorous standpoint, it is doubtful whether any book could afford a merrier half-hour than one of the latest achievements of Prof. Hugo Winckler—two volumes in which he finally dissolves into myth the small portion of Jewish history which had been mercifully left to us. Listen a while, and you shall hear how Jewish tradition is a mere flimsy plagiarism of Babylonian myths. Among the general massacre of Biblical personalities we can only mention a few of the victims. What person has hitherto been more historical than Joseph? But to Professor Winckler he is an obvious astral myth, for in the 43d chapter of Genesis, verse 5, does he not come at noon? And is not this clear enough proof that he is a mere personification of the sun? Besides, if we are disposed to doubt, we must recollect that Joseph dreamed that the sun, moon, and eleven stars bowed down to him; and who should they bow to save the sun? Joshua, too, is the sun. For he is the son of Nûn, and does not Nûn, being interpreted, mean fish? and does not the sun at the spring equinox issue from the constellation of *Pisces?* What could be more conclusive? Besides, does it not amply explain why Joshua's companion is Caleb? Now Caleb is Kaleb, and Kaleb is Kelb, and Kelb is a dog. So of course Caleb is clearly put for the dog-star Sirius."

This example of "philology run mad" leads on to a statement of the "utter misconception" of the higher critics in regard to the fundamental issues at stake. "They imagine," says Herr Reich, "because they have been able to trace similarities, or even identities, between the purely external phenomena of Judaism or of Christianity and the religious ceremonials of ancient Babylonia, that they have thereby proved that Christianity and Judaism are nothing but cribs of what the Babylonians long before possessed." But "within the last few weeks matter has been published which should finally turn the higher critics out of the position in which they have been so long comfortably entrenched." Reference is made here to Captain Merker's account of the religion of the Masai (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 21), which seems to indicate that this obscure tribe of East African negroes possess a body of myths extraordinarily similar to those of the Old Testament. Herr Reich thinks that this fact can be explained only on the assumption of a common origin of the Hebrew, Babylonian, and Masai legends in the legends of Arabia. He says on this point:

"Arabia, at all times the 'store-chamber of nations,' was never able to feed her untold thousands of hardy, beautiful, gifted people. Accordingly, they emigrated in all directions, as they did in the times of Mohammed and at other times. Thousands of years before Christ a stock of religious and other legends had grown up among them about the great riddles of the world. This they carried into their new countries; and thus the Babylonians, the Hebrews, the Masai, and very probably many another now unknown tribe from Arabia, whether in Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, or India, preserved, and still preserves, the legends about creation, the deluge, the decalogue, etc., in their aboriginal form. It is just as possible, with purely philological arguments, to deduce the Masai legends from Hebrew stories as it is to deduce Hebrew legends from Babylonian myths. Or, to put it in a different fashion, the same philological arguments that have served to declare the Hebrew legends as mere copies of Babylonian myths, may now be employed in proving that all the Hebrew legends are of Masai origin, or vice versa. This absolute inability of the philological method of higher criticism to decide definitively which is the parent and which the child, at once condemns it."

The writer says, in conclusion:

"It is evident that philological reasoning which brings us to results which are so little permanent, results which are absolutely overturned by the first chance discovery, must have something fundamentally wrong in it. This fundamental and initial vice, *quod tractu temporis convalescere nequit* [which the lapse of time cannot heal], which can be cured neither by the moderation and soberness of Hommel, who together with a few other historians has not yet given in to the claims of the 'higher critics,' nor by a still greater refinement of philological methods—this initial fault has vitiated and will vitiate all modern hypercriticism of ancient records. Nor is there any particular difficulty in finding out the true nature of this fault. It is this: The history of the ancient nations must be constructed not on the basis of the philological study of their records, but mainly on the basis of considerations of geography, or, as the present writer has ventured to call it, of geo-politics. What made the few tribes, 'Semitic' or other, in Palestine, Syria, and Phenicia, so important a factor in history was neither their language nor their 'race.' The Hebrews and the Phenicians have indeed played in history a rôle of the first magnitude. So have, even in a greater measure, the Hellenes. All the three were—and this is the capital point—border-nations proper. They lived on the great line of friction between the powerful and civilized inland empires of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, the Hittites, the Phrygians, the Lydians, etc. All these inland empires necessarily, and as a matter of history, gravitated toward the 'Great Sea,' or the Mediterranean; all the peoples on the 'line' between the Mediterranean and the territories of the conflicting empires were then necessarily exposed to the maximum of friction, danger, and deeply agitated activity. Those nations were called the Hellenes, the Phenicians, the Hebrews, the Edomites, etc. Being in imminent danger of absorption at the hands of the empires, those nations could not but see, and did see, that they could protect themselves with success only by having recourse either to the immense leverage of sea-power, which the empires did not possess; or by energizing themselves both intellectually and politically to a degree much more intense than the empires had ever done. Accordingly some of them were forced to lay extraordinary premiums on higher intellect and spiritual growth, by means of which they resisted the more massive onslaught of the intellectually inferior empires. . . . That gigantic intellectual struggles, such as those border nations were forced to undertake or else perish, can not be conducted without personalities of the first order, only a mere text-critic can doubt. One may deny the existence of the Jews; but once their existence is conceded one can not deny the existence of Moses. One may deny the existence of the Carthusians; but once their existence, *i.e.*, their secular spiritual struggle with all the forces of life is admitted, one can not possibly deny the historic existence of St. Bruno. One may minimize, or doubt the Reformation; but certainly not Luther. Higher criticism has arrived at its final term: bankruptcy."

Growth of the Christian Endeavor Movement.—The year 1904 was the twenty-fifth in the history of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and, in the opinion of its originator and founder, the Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, "the best year that the Christian Endeavor movement has ever known." Some idea of the progress made by the society is given in an article in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) by James H. Ross. He says:

"During the last fiscal year the net gain was 2,000 societies. There are now 65,327 societies and an estimated membership of 3,919,600. During the past two years thirty-eight States of the Union gained 10 per cent. The number of societies in Europe has doubled within the last year, making the total number there now about five hundred. The proverbial conservatism of Oriental countries is to be allowed for in order to appreciate the growth that has occurred in Asia and in the islands of the sea. Slow-moving China has adopted the society, and there are over a hundred societies in the Fuhkien province. North China is about to be organized into a separate Christian Endeavor Union under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Ament, a missionary of the American board in Peking. Ten different denominations are represented in the Japan Union of Christian Endeavor, Congregationalists and

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Presbyterians leading. In India there are 567 societies with a membership of 18,200. There is a society in Jerusalem. No Endeavorers are braver than those of Armenia. Persia reports nearly forty societies; Syria twenty, and Korea a dozen. South Africa is well organized, and in nearly all the foreign missions of Africa, Christian Endeavor is established more or less firmly. This is true of the East and West coast missions, of those in Zululand, in Liberia, and in the Kongo Free State. Next to the United States, Great Britain has the largest number of societies of any country in the world.

"Germany leads all the continental countries of Europe in the number of Christian Endeavor societies and in the vigor of the work accomplished. Australasia is preeminently Endeavor territory. The Junior Rally in Melbourne last year called together no less than ten thousand boys and girls with their fathers and mothers. Phenomenal as this growth is, it can easily be exceeded by the possibilities of expansion existing at home and abroad, and doubtless will be exceeded within a relatively short time."

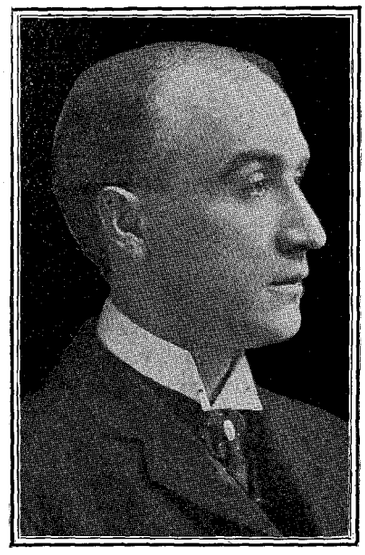
A CHURCH ENVOY TO LABOR.

AN "expert administrator," who expects to make the nation his field of labor and to devote his whole time and thought to mediating between the church and the wage-earner, organized and unorganized, has lately been appointed by the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. His name is Charles Stelzle, and the task upon which he enters is sympathetically described by George Perry Morris in the Boston *Transcript*. To quote:

"In the light of the alleged or actual alienation of the wage-earners of the country from the Protestant churches, Mr. Stelzle's appointment is peculiarly interesting. For he was a workman from the time he was eleven until a few years ago; he has done time in a machinist's shop; he knows the conditions of modern industrial life from practical experience of them; and he never has got very much, if at all, removed from the artisan's standpoint. When the time came that he felt that he must enter the Christian ministry, it was only with the idea of beginning an apostolate to the masses, and after a successful pastorate in a St. Louis church, where his people were residents of the factory districts, he was called up higher to his present executive and quasi-episcopal place. Neither in attire nor manner does he suggest the professional preacher of the gospel. He is jolly when need be, sober when sobriety is in order. To-day he may be expounding to a presbytery or to a ministers' meeting, the essentials of trades-unionism in which he believes; to-morrow, he will be dealing with Socialists, Anarchists, Single-taxers, Atheists, on some street corner, or in a public hall, or at a session of a labor union, which, as a trades-unionist he is permitted to attend. His mission is to interpret the church to the trades-union and the trades-union to the church, and in this work he has the sanction of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church and its general assembly. As he goes about he arranges, if possible—and he has succeeded in six cities—in getting one member of a minister's association elected a fraternal delegate of the local allied labor council; and *vice versa*, a representative of the labor unions is given the privilege of the minister's meetings.

"When called to a community by local pastors to consult with them as to methods to be adopted, Mr. Stelzle first arranges for conferences between clergymen and such wage-earners as may be in the churches. After a careful survey of the situation, plans for action are mapped out, and he remains on the ground until the schemes adopted have been tried and his expert advice has been tested. His plan of campaign includes two differing methods; one the evangelistic, in which he carries the gospel message directly into the shops at noon meetings, and into meetings held in tents in quarters where artisans reside; and the second, a sympathetic educational campaign in churches which can carry on what are known as 'institutional features' by which the church edifice or parish house is made a center of the social and educational life of the neighborhood. This institutional or social form of service by the church Mr. Stelzle is convinced can be carried on with very decided financial limitations, provided human beings with sufficient talent and consecration are abundant; and one of the many tracts which he has prepared and uses in his propaganda bears the striking title of 'One Pastor, One Church, One Year, and One Hundred Dollars,' in which is set forth his own personal experience as a pastor.

"The titles of other of Mr. Stelzle's tracts may be suggestive: 'Has the Minister a "Closed Shop"?' 'The Organization of an Anti-Poverty Society,' 'The Relation of the Church to the Labor Movement,' 'Class Spirit in America,' 'Labor Leaders in the Church,' 'Jesus Christ and Rich Men,' 'Is the Church Opposed to Workingmen?' These are scattered far and wide, and the literature of the movement is one of its best features.



THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE,

Appointed by the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church to carry on a religious propaganda among workingmen.

"Personal contact with labor leaders, especially those of the older and stronger trades-unions of the country, has convinced Mr. Stelzle that a far larger percentage of them than is commonly supposed are now in the church and in sympathy with it. He is confident that if churches would set at work, in specific labor among wage-earners, those of their members who are artisans, very marked accessions to the church would follow. But he would have this done without any accentuation of class distinctions, and he has no use for 'missions' supported by churches of the well-to-do in humbler quarters of the city. Such religious organizations as exist anywhere should be churches, and nothing less.

"In an interview Mr. Stelzle, after his return from Colorado, where he had been studying the labor situation, said that Socialism is increasing among the workingmen of the West faster than Easterners realize. In Colorado, for instance the issue, as he discovers it, is not unionism but Socialism; and the strike has entered many churches, officials differing fundamentally on the issues involved. For thousands of workingmen Socialism has become a substitute for the church, the idealism of the earthly propaganda taking the place of the visions and ideals of the religious faith. This Mr. Stelzle has tested not only by word of mouth conversations and by hearing the speeches of orators, but by a careful poll—through correspondence of the leaders among the Western labor leaders. He finds that they are sending about the country as organizers and agitators, men who were formerly ministers in Protestant churches or who were Roman Catholic priests, who will use the religious terminology and appeal to the religious motives, but to the end that an earthly Utopia may be set up, and without any reference to the life beyond the grave. He believes that the church must begin a propaganda which must be carried on out of doors wherever wage-earners congregate; that literature, inexpensive and attractive, written in the language of the people among whom it must circulate and written to their level, must be printed and circulated lavishly."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "CATHOLIC Encyclopedia" in fifteen volumes is announced as in course of publication by the Robert Appleton Company, New York. Mr. Appleton is a grandson of Daniel Appleton, the founder of D. Appleton & Company, and among those who are associated with him in this enterprise are the following gentlemen: Editor-in-chief, Charles George Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York; associate-editors, Edward Aloysius Pace, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Philosophy in the Catholic University of America; Thomas Joseph Shahan, J.U.L.D.D., Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America; John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of *The Messenger*, and Conde Benoit Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D., managing-editor.

"ONE million one hundred thousand dollars," observes the Boston *Congregationalist*, "have been dropped in the lap of Union Theological Seminary by an unknown donor, resident in the metropolis, who has selected a site for the new home of the institution near by Columbia University and the many other splendid institutions which crown Manhattan Island and foster the higher life of the nation as well of the ever-expanding city. When newly housed, with new chairs endowed and old ones enriched, President Hall and his colleagues may sit themselves down to teach, with the consciousness that the epoch of persecution for liberty's sake which the institution passed through in the '80's has gone forever, that ample equipment has come with which to do the work of the twentieth century, in training up prophets and priests."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

PERSONAL ASPECTS OF THE REIGN OF THE CZAR.

NICHOLAS II. may be as conceited and as insufferably vain as the Paris *Action* alleges, in which event it follows that, like the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, he avoids reading English newspapers. If he does take occasional glances at them, his Majesty may by this time have ascertained from the London *Statist* that his throne totters through his own "fits of indecision," from the London *Economist* that he is a "weak autocrat," and from a writer in the London *Globe* that "he is the sport of the house of Romanoff . . . the puppet, worked by stronger hands who hold the strings." There is as little crooking of the pregnant hinges of the knee in the anticlerical press of Paris. The Czar's "noble enthusiasm in the cause of his people" is, indeed, referred to with gratification by the royalist *Gaulois*, while the militarist *Figaro* adds that Nicholas II. "aspires, as always, to achieve the amelioration of the lot of humanity upon this globe." But if such appreciations be sound, the trend of European press comment only proves that the Russian dynastic chief deserves more sympathetic interpreters.

In accounting for the personal phases of the crisis at the court of St. Petersburg, our journalistic authorities have assembled a striking collection of portraits. Before that of the Czarina one stands arrested. This Hessian princess long remained in the background, we are assured by a writer in the Paris *Temps*, because of her failure to present the Czar with a son. But the arrival of the first Czarewitch born with that title since the reign of Peter the Great has, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), completely revolutionized the position of the consort of Nicholas II. and actually, we are further told, affected the naval conduct of the war by undermining the position of the Grand Duke Alexis. That high authority upon the affairs of the most exalted leaders of the "high" life, the London *World*, tells us that Nicholas II. was formerly prevented from seeking the advice of his wife because "there is less to be gained by killing a sovereign who has a son ready at hand to step into his shoes than by killing one who has no direct heir." Until the birth of her boy recently, the wife had to "stand aside and see the power she ought to wield and could wield well, being wielded by usurpers. . . . She has to fight even for her place by her husband's side, to fight for it against one whose only claim to it is that she has a son already, altho one that can never be heir to the Russian Empire."

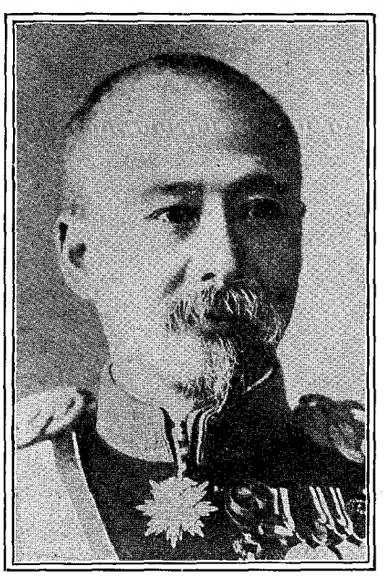
In this effort to acquire "the power she ought to wield," the Czarina is alleged in the London *Globe* and other competent papers to have met most opposition from the Grand Duke Alexis. "He is beloved by the navy, of which he is the chief," according to the British daily, "looked up to by the nobles and worshiped by the common people. . . . He was antagonistic to the liberal and pacific policy of M. Witte, and in the end M. Witte was retired. . . . He entirely disapproves of the views held by the Czarina and thwarts her in every possible way." The eclipse of Alexeieff was the first blow to this grand duke and his comparatively reduced official authority over the navy is said to be another. Both events are held in current gossip to mark the rise of the party which has stood with the Czarina. Of that lady herself the *Gaulois* declares:

"Goodness is, indeed, the distinctive characteristic of the disposition of the Czarina of Russia. That goodness reveals itself in all her acts as in all her words. It asserts itself in the maternal tenderness, in the charity, in the simplicity of her family life.

"It has been the wish of the Czarina that the duties of her sovereign position should have no influence over her private life. At St. Petersburg, as at Livadia, she devotes the greater portion of her time to her children. Almost her whole day is passed among them. She is present when they get up in the morning, at their meals, at their lessons, when they pray and when they go to bed. The children are the object of their mother's care at all moments of the day. It is in her apartments that the Czar always finds her when, putting aside the cares of empire, he comes to forget, by her side, the fact that he is autocrat of all the Russias and arbiter of the destinies of his millions of subjects.

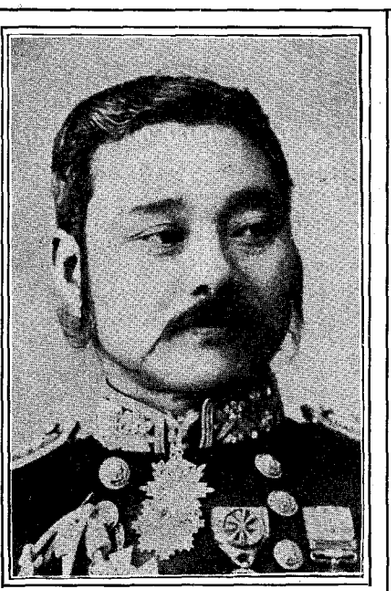
"There, in conversation of an unvaryingly affectionate tone, they speak unreservedly between themselves and put questions sometimes in French, sometimes in German, more seldom in Russian, to the young Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, and Anastasia. The Czarina, altho a German, has a preference for our language. She insists that the young grand duchesses all make a special study of it. Nicholas II., who also speaks French to perfection, makes little use of German. However, Czar and Czarina read together the literary 'novelties' from both Berlin and Paris.

"As is known, the Czar is simple of taste. The Czarina, for her



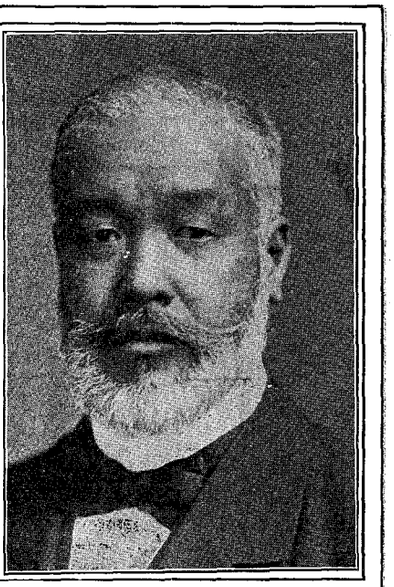
BARON KODAMA.

He will, it is understood in Europe, have authority to decide when and how Japan will make known officially her terms of peace.



ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA,

The Japanese Governor of Port Arthur who found, according to report, that Stoessel could have held out for some months longer.



BARON HAYASHI,

Japanese Minister in London, who says he knows nothing of the alleged peace terms.

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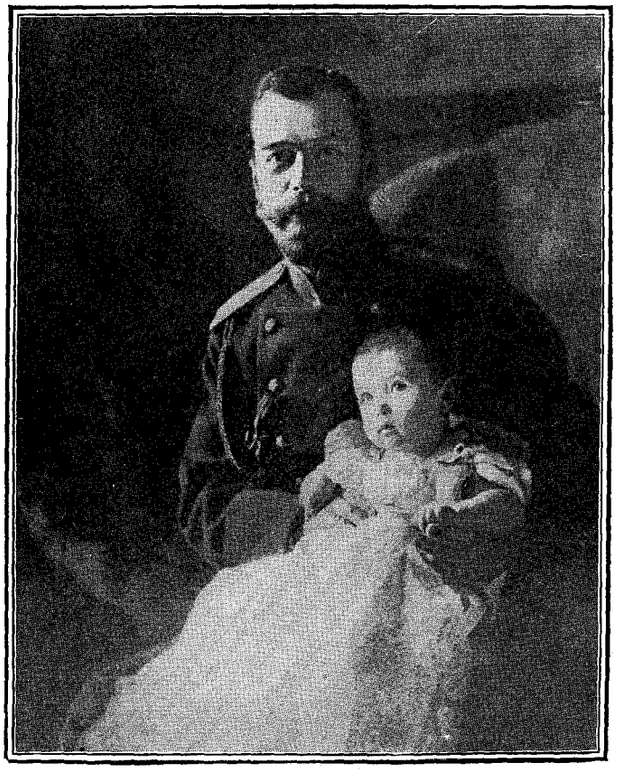
THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

The Czarina is holding the Czarevitch. At her right is seated her second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born 1897; on her left stand the Czar and his first born, the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1895. Seated on the floor in front are the Grand Duchess Marie, born 1899, and the Grand Duchess Anastasia, born 1901.



CZAR AND CZAREVITCH.

The Czarevitch, who bears the historic name of Alexis, was born on July 30, 1904. His birth deprived the Grand Duke Michael of his dignity as heir to the throne.

THE CZAR AT PEACE.

part, detests official receptions, altho she endures them when circumstances require her. But she is far happier in those exclusive little gatherings in which she can cast aside luxury and ceremonial. Her private evening receptions, to which only the very few are invited, are the more delightful to the Czarina because they permit her to lay aside pompous toilets."

Further details supplied by this exceptionally reliable authority, while delightful to read, must be suppressed to make room for the remark, by an equally well-informed authority in the Berlin *Nation*, that "the Czarina has imbibed an idea" of "a sickliness and weakness of will in Nicholas II." which "constitutes the greatest and most threatening peril of the present situation." His Majesty hears words to the same effect, according to a recent writer in London *Truth*, from the lips of his august mother, the Dowager Empress. This lady and the Czarina, says a correspondent of the London *Standard*, "are as a rule on opposite sides of all questions." The Czar's mother is "reactionary" and a supporter of M. Pobiedonostseff, a gentleman of whom the author of a recent noteworthy article in *The Quarterly Review* (London) made this remark:

"The procurator of the Holy Synod, a cold-blooded fanatic of the Torquemada type, is the champion of oriental despotism in its final stage, equipped with railways, telegraphs, telephones, and rifles, and hallowed with canonizations, incense, and holy oil; the feats of Ivan the Terrible achieved with the blessings of St. Seraphim."

The Dowager Empress had staked all her chances of power, says a writer in the London *Standard*, upon the now displaced heir-presumptive, her second son, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. "Under the close and all-powerful tutelage of the Empress-Mother and a coterie of retrogressive counselors," the grand duke had been led to regard his succession to the throne as certain. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) denies the story of the young man's ill health. He has, it declares, "led a laborious and active life" with a view to attaining the throne. The more sensational and less reliable newspapers of Europe have referred to obscure rumors based upon what might happen if the Czar's infant son were no more. But his Majesty's immediate personal anxiety is differently conceived by the *Hamburger Echo*:

"In the most exalted families of Western Europe all eventualities have long since been provided for. Heirs to thrones have incidentally been trained to other callings. One could act very

A TALL ORDER.

FRENCH FINANCIER (measuring Russian Giant for a new suit)—"Always happy to give credit to an old customer. But forty millions round the war chest *does* cut into a lot of material!"

[Russia is applying to France for a fresh loan of forty millions ($200,000,000).]

—*Punch* (London).

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well in the capacity of tailor, another as chauffeur, a third as occasional poet (wedding odes at three marks each), a fourth as composer, a fifth as painter, and a sixth as a little of everything. But in Russia the vicissitudes of time have never been taken into consideration, and poor Nickie now looks gloomily and unprepared into the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IMPERILED EXISTENCE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AS A DUAL MONARCHY.

THE son of that "great Kossuth" who induced a Hungarian national assembly to decree the dethronement of the Hapsburgs now dominates the political situation in Hungary, as is admitted even by Vienna dailies. Francis Kossuth, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Zeit* (Vienna) agree, has overthrown the Hungarian Liberal party which for forty years past has been one of the two pillars of the dual monarchy. "Austria-Hungary," in the words of the London *Times*, has hitherto meant "Austria and the Hungarian Liberal party." What Austria-Hungary shall henceforth mean depends, it adds, upon the sense of responsibility of Francis Kossuth and the party of "independence" led by him. That statesman is quoted in Hungarian dailies like the *Egyetertes* (Budapest), the *Fuggetlen Magyarorszag*, and the *Budapest*—all more or less in political sympathy with him—as favoring "a personal union" of the two halves of the Hapsburg empire. This expression has been interpreted so variously that Mr. Kossuth has risen to explain it himself. "There is," he says, "to be nothing in common between Hungary and Austria except the person of the sovereign and the obligation of mutual defense, which means the permanency of offensive and defensive alliance. This is the strictly legal and historical basis connected with the so-called pragmatic sanction, or the law establishing the right of succession of the Hapsburgs on the Hungarian throne."

Yet the son of "the great Kossuth" does not contemplate total political separation, according to French dailies, including the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). He seeks simply a somewhat fundamental modification of the act of union or compact between Austria and Hungary. A serious view of the situation is taken, none the less, by London organs, English opinion on Austro-Hungarian affairs carrying great weight, by the way, with Hungarians. The London *Standard* comments upon the poetic justice of it all:

"Kossuth is the representative and inheritor of the traditions which his father, the famous dictator of 1849, bequeathed to the Magyar people when the hope of Hungarian independence was destroyed by the bayonets of Austria and Russia. The eloquent champion of the defeated race dedicated his life to the lost cause of national separatism. He traveled through England and America, intrigued and diplomatized in France and Italy, and he wrote books and circulated pamphlets, all with the object of reversing the verdict of the disastrous day of Villagos. It was, of course, all in vain. Enthusiastic crowds applauded the fiery orator in London and New York, and astute statesmen temporized with him. But neither the sympathetic multitude nor the Palmerstons and Louis Napoleons had any real inclination to further the enterprise of dividing the Hapsburgs from their Transleithanian dominions, or setting up that Hungarian republic which was the goal of Kossuth's ambition. The restoration of Magyar liberties was secured neither by rebellion nor by external agency, but by the timely pressure brought to bear by the sagacious Dèak, at a time when the humiliating war with Prussia had wrought a salutary change in the methods of Vienna. But the *Ausgleich* of 1867, long regarded with satisfaction as the masterpiece of the Emperor Francis Joseph's moderate and conciliatory statesmanship, was never accepted by the Kossuthists. The sons and immediate followers of the dictator continued to hold aloft the banner inscribed with the motto of independence. For years they remained a powerless and insignificant group, whose pretensions were not seriously regarded. It is a singular example of time's revenges that the leader of this small faction should have become the arbiter of Hungarian politics, the maker and unmaker of ministries, the man without whom, it is now acknowledged, a stable cabinet can hardly be formed at Budapest. It is more remarkable still that this politician should be received in friendly audience by the ruler of the dual realm, and that the son and namesake of the insurrectionary chief should be accepted as the authoritative adviser of the same sovereign who was solemnly 'deposed' by his father six-and-fifty years ago. Of all the unexampled vicissitudes through which Kaiser Francis Joseph has passed, there is none much more striking than this. But by this time the King of Hungary must be beyond the reach of surprise."

Any Hungarian ministry of the immediate future, thinks the Paris *Temps*, will be a "makeshift" only.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Little father! Isn't it time to stop treating me as if I were a child?"
"I don't treat you as a child. I treat you as a man by having you shot."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

MUJIK—"Little father! Little father!"
CZAR—"I thought he had fallen asleep!"
—*De Amsterdammer Veekblad voor Nederland.*

THE CHILD IS FATHER TO THE MAN.

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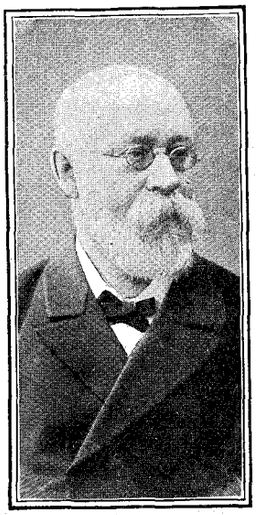
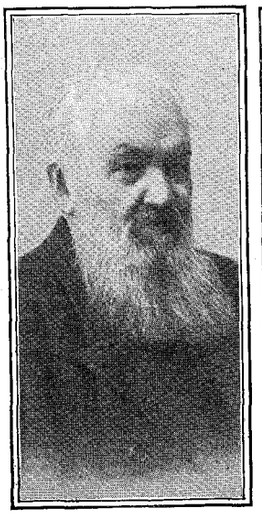
PROFESSOR KARIEFF.
A noted liberal writer recently arrested in St. Petersburg.



M. ARSENIEFF.
His articles in Russian journals have aroused displeasure in the Ministry of the Interior.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, BOULIGUINE.
He has lately been appointed successor to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and will censor the press severely.



DR. SOUVORIN.
One of the most noted of Russia's newspaper editors.

PROFESSOR CHKODSKY.
He has had many encounters with the St. Petersburg police on account of his newspaper articles advocating freedom of speech.

SOME RUSSIAN THINKERS AND THEIR CENSOR.

THE RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY AND THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

IN its most immediate aspect the crisis in Russia is a struggle between the "new" bureaucracy and the "old nobility," in the opinion of Alexander Ular, the somewhat mysterious but seemingly very well-informed writer on Russian topics. Alexander Ular, it is averred, must be a pseudonym. At any rate, the name appears under articles dealing with Russian foreign and domestic policy in the *Aurore* (Paris), the *Revue* (Paris), *The Contemporary Review* (London), and other leading publications. Only a person with access to official sources of information could make Alexander Ular's revelations, it is believed by some European papers. He would be unlikely, hence, to sign his real name to such an article as appears over his signature in *The Contemporary Review*, dealing with the struggle between bureaucracy and nobility in Russia. He writes:

"This is the result of the creation of the bureaucratic caste, itself a consequence of the democratic reforms of Alexander II. Down to the middle of the last century the direction of political affairs was concentrated in the hands of the nobility, under the personal supervision of the Czar. It was the reign of the aristocratic caste. *Bourgeois* officials were charged only with office work, and never made their way to high positions. The awful revelations of the Crimean War as to the incapacity of this *régime* led Alexander II. to the 'great reforms of the sixties.' The abolition of serfdom, together with the introduction of the zemstvos (county councils), and of judicial, press, and educational reforms, opened all official functions to large crowds of gifted young men. From the moment when others than nobles were admitted to the great official schools, the aristocratic *régime* came to an end, and a bureaucratic caste was formed. Capacity was the sole means of making one's way from the humblest to the highest posts in the empire. Within a couple of years the middle classes had invaded all official positions. And as psychology too often will have it with self-made men, their hatred of the nobility, their former masters, continued, while they took on in addition a contempt of the lower classes, the ordinary citizens, whom they were charged with governing and even oppressing. Thus they betrayed the whole nation; the Government which had appointed them in order to get loyal, scrupulous, and able officials; the higher classes, who hoped by this infusion of young blood to construct a new 'nobility of merit'; the middle classes, who hoped to be loyally represented in the administration by their fellow citizens; and the masses who, crushed under the weight of serfdom, expected, if not a serious increase of welfare, at least something like justice."

Such, then, is the origin of the Russian bureaucracy as it fulfils its destiny under Nicholas II. It has driven the nobility into revolt, according to the well-informed authority here quoted. Noblemen, we are even assured, contributed to the large fund for defraying the expenses of the late Von Plehve's "removal." Noblemen are behind the terrorist campaign. It is an instinct of self-preservation that prompts such a course on the part of the nobility. They seek to stave off their ruin by the bureaucracy. Of the mutual attitude of bureaucracy and nobility, one to the other, we learn:

"Disposing of the immense and uncontrollable power of administration in a country where opinion is a crime and responsibility a personal privilege of the sovereign, bureaucracy at once, by the natural course of its development, was bound to subdue its principal enemy the nobility, and to hold office in such a way as to prevent its victims from either applying directly to the Czar, or taking measures of self-defense. These tasks were so much the easier that the middle classes, more numerous than the nobility, were able to push a far greater number of highly talented men into the highest posts. Is it not an astounding fact that during the last quarter of the nineteenth century there have been, among several dozen ministers in Russia, only four noblemen? Except Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, Prince Tolstoy, Goremykin, and Sipiagin, all the directors of Russian policy and administration have come from families of comparatively low standing. Witte, a petty railway clerk; his predecessor, Vyshnegradski, son of a Pole of low condition; Bogoliepoff, Minister of Public Instruction, killed in 1900, son of a non-commissioned officer; Zenger, one of his successors, son of an obscure official; Plehve himself and others, all are self-made men; and, being so, they have always found a keen pleasure in keeping out men of great family or high standing; they have asked for personal aptitude only, and thus have formed a powerful army of officials, the sole glory and the sole moral principle of whom is what the French call *arrivisme*, an awful mixture of egotism, ambition, cynicism, cupidity, and insolence. They want money and arbitrary power. At the outset of their career they have neither. Their only wealth is their official position. This, therefore, they exploit in any way, honest or criminal, in order to get money, and in order to revenge themselves for what they have suffered themselves in the past, by oppressing their inferiors and the helpless mass of the people. In face of this formidable and resistless power, the nobility were in a most painful situation. Not only had they lost their influence on public affairs, but they were reduced to the same submission as the other subjects of the Czar. And this was very hard, since they were accustomed to be treated by the Czar's Government quite differently from the slaves or peasants. Of their old privileges nothing remained; formerly they had reigned as autocrats over twenty million serfs;

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now they had themselves become the serfs of irresponsible bureaucrats. The only privileges left to them are the right to carry armorial bearings and to sign by the name of their castles. For the rest their condition has become exactly the same as that of peasants or workmen."

EUROPE'S DISCONTENT WITH THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

PRESS comment abroad makes it evident that if the nations of Europe could vote amendments to the written constitution of this republic, the prerogatives of the United States Senate as regards treaties would be modified or abolished. "It should either be deprived of its power of veto in the matter of treaties," declares the London *Spectator*, "or else be regarded as the treaty-making power, with whom the ambassadors should deal directly and to whom they should even be jointly accredited." Utterances of this sort have been freely elicited by the Senate's action on the arbitration treaties with various European Powers concerning which President Roosevelt penned his emphatic letter to the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate. "It is useless to carry out delicate negotiations with the executive if they are to be immediately vetoed by the Senate," complains the London weekly already quoted. To this another important weekly, the London *Statist*, adds that "the amendment of the arbitration treaties by the Senate clearly makes it more difficult for foreign countries to enter into treaties with the United States, for, however reasonable they may find the diplomatic agents of the United States and the President who gives those agents their instructions, foreign governments have always to remember that his diplomatic agents and the President may be overruled by the Senate, of whose motives they are incapable of forming any adequate judgment." To the London *Saturday Review* the episode is new evidence that American institutions are inadequate to twentieth-century conditions:

"The rejection of the arbitration treaties matters little in itself. Those instruments would have effected little either for good or evil, but the whole incident is only an instructive skirmish on the ground where far heavier engagements may be fought at any moment. Mr. Roosevelt is the embodiment of the national demand for an active foreign policy, and he has the constitutional right of command of the army and navy. As it is only since the Spanish War that the United States can be correctly said to have definitely taken a conspicuous place in the politics of the world, the extraordinary developments in the Presidential power which that step brings with it have hardly yet been realized, but it will help every day to exalt him at the expense of the legislature. The declarations regarding the Monroe Doctrine which Mr. Roosevelt himself and leading supporters have made of late involve similar results.

"No man in his position can help contemplating with envy the free hand allowed a British Minister in the manipulation of foreign affairs, but, if not Mr. Roosevelt, then some early successor will find himself no less generously entrusted with the national interests of the United States. The dangers and difficulties inherent in any attempt to conduct complicated negotiations through representative bodies may any day appear aggressively insistent even to the average American. A business people will quickly appreciate the most businesslike way of conducting public affairs. Hitherto the existing framework has sufficiently served public requirements. The new developments make it quite impossible that they can do so much longer."

But Mr. Roosevelt is not the man to endure defeat by "so slight a thing" as an adverse vote in the United States Senate, predicts the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "So far as the arbitration treaties are particularly involved," it adds, the vote of the Senate may be dangerous, since, "from the very force of the amendment adopted, the Senate will have to be consulted each time it is desired, in virtue of these agreements, to have recourse to arbitration." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) enters into the subject from the point of view of world politics thus:

"The decision arrived at by the United States Senate regarding the arbitration treaties submitted to it is rightly deemed an important event. The advocates of arbitration among nations see therein a decided check to the cause to which they are devoted, and they regret this the more as the United States is called upon to play a constantly increasing part in international politics. The question has an immediate interest to ourselves, since one of the treaties which the United States Senate has practically rejected by amending them had been concluded between France and the United States. But, in our view, the vote of the Senate is interesting less on account of the cause of arbitration than from the point of view of the mode in which this exalted body understands international politics, first in relation to the outside world and next in relation to the executive power of the Union. . . . . .

"We have to note first of all a new proof that this assembly (the United States Senate) assumes the right to modify, in a one-sided way, an international treaty. Ordinarily, a parliament, confronted by a treaty, accepts it or rejects it, or else it invites the Government to open fresh negotiations with the other contracting party. But it does not amend it on its own authority. Now, the United States Senate had already arrogated to itself this right in a case far more important than the present one. This was in the case of the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, concluded with England on the subject of the interoceanic canal. The Senate had amended it so considerably that it had become unacceptable to England. It results from the new instance that has just been afforded that diplomacy must henceforth reckon with this circumstance—the power of the United States Senate to amend treaties. This power Mr. Roosevelt himself recognized in his letter to Senator Cullom. The second conclusion to be drawn from the vote of the Senate is that this body is determined to control, in an increasingly effective manner, the foreign policy of the Government. There was another proof of this in the sort of conflict that has arisen between it and the President regarding the Santo Domingo protocol, which the Senate has insisted shall be transformed into a treaty, so that the United States shall not, without the consent of the Senate, establish a disguised protectorate over the republic of Santo Domingo. It may happen that the Senate will go too far in the exercise of this prerogative. But on the other hand, considering that governments have a constantly more decided tendency, thanks to the subterfuges and fictions of diplomacy, to withdraw foreign policy from the control of the representatives of the nation, it is no matter for surprise that the United States Senate should desire to counteract this tendency."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ANGLO-SAXONISM.—"To the mind of the Pan-American," contends the London *Globe*, "the presence of the British flag in the Caribbean has long been an eyesore and an intrusion."

INSCRUTABLE ORIENTAL.—"Asia has been aroused beyond its wont," says the London *Standard*, "and the ferment may go on working long after Russia and Japan have come to terms."

NOT A BAIL CASE.—"Maxim Gorky's new drama bears the name of 'Dachnike,'" says London *Punch*, "which we understand is pronounced 'Dash Nicky.'"

NO RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.—"Russia is far from a revolution in the usual sense of the term," writes "a Russian noble of exalted rank" in the London *Mail*. "Who are to bring a revolution about?"

THE WAR CAME TOO LATE.—"His grand dukes are not above reminding him," says the London *Review of Reviews* regarding Nicholas II., "that it was his infatuated devotion to peace which is responsible for all Russia's disasters."

NO GUNS, NO PEACE.—"In consequence of the Sultan of Turkey's decision to buy no French guns," says London *Public Opinion*, "M. Constans delivered an ultimatum threatening to leave Constantinople unless his demands were satisfied."

AN UPSTART REBUKED.—"We do not recognize the Monroe Doctrine as applying to Canada," says *The Canadian Magazine* (Toronto). "This was a British country before ever there was a Monroe Doctrine or a United States to announce it."

UNPRECEDENTED.—"What is new is not the liberalism of Russian gentlemen of position and education," says the London *Times*, "but the fact that they should combine in making public profession of their opinions in a more or less official capacity."

PROSPERITY IN RUSSIA.—It would appear from some leading economic periodicals in St. Petersburg that the world has formed too pessimistic a notion of Russia's economic condition. The *Ekonomicheskaia Gazeta* prints details to prove that prosperity prevails in many provinces and that the financial outlook is good. According to *Ekonomicheskoie Obozrienie* the Russian revenues for the coming year will be easily collected and the business outlook is improving.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN ANTE-BELLUM PICTURE OF THE SOUTH—WITH REFLECTIONS.

BETHANY, A STORY OF THE OLD SOUTH. By Thomas E. Watson. Cloth, 383 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is a historical novel possessing the unique characteristic of having all the history in one part and all the novel in another—an arrangement that will be much appreciated by those readers of the book who prefer to take these two brands of literature "straight."

The author's aim seems to have been to present a picture of the South before the war, together with some discussion of the causes and consequences of the great struggle; and by the use of very simple literary methods—there is scarcely a trace of a plot in the book—he has been remarkably successful in accomplishing his purpose. The indictment he draws against the fire-eating, blood-drinking secessionists and abolitionists of the South and North, and the politicians of the two sections, who so eagerly touched off a national conflagration that consumed a million lives, should do much to place the blame for that great holocaust where it belongs. Indeed, it is not too much to say that our historical literature has been permanently enriched by his lucid account of the real attitudes and activities of that famous Georgia group of Southern leaders in those crucial secession days. It was the fiery, half-mad "Bob" Toombs, going about the South emitting lurid oratory and declaring that he would drink all the blood that should be spilled, who probably did more than any other man to spread the gospel of secession; and it was the wise and brave "Alec" Stephens who sought to counteract the evil influence of Toombs by counseling moderation and delay. Then there was the magnetic William L. Yancey, adroit apologist for slavery and impassioned champion of Southern rights; and on the other side were Ben Hill and Herschel V. Johnson, who fought so heroically to hold Georgia in the Union when the action of "The Empire State of the South" might turn the tide of secession and avert the war.

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THOMAS E. WATSON.

The book is frankly Southern, however, and strongly Democratic. New England's various threats to leave the Union are recalled to show that secession was not always regarded by Northerners as synonymous with political turpitude; and the gloomy view is taken that the military victory of the Federal government ended forever the reign of Jeffersonian principles in the republic. Despondently, he asks:

"Did Yancey see this? Did Lincoln see it? Did the Sewards and the Beechers, the Garrisons and the Gerrit Smiths, the Whittiers and the Sumners, realize that in their blind methods of striking the shackles off the slave they would rivet the chains upon unborn millions of the white race, change the very nature of the republic, put the scepter into the hands of the militant, law-defying Hamiltonianism, and hurl our government by resistless evolution toward that old, old gulf which has swallowed up every republic known to history—centralism, with its class-law, its despotism of the few, its subordination of the civilian to the soldier?"

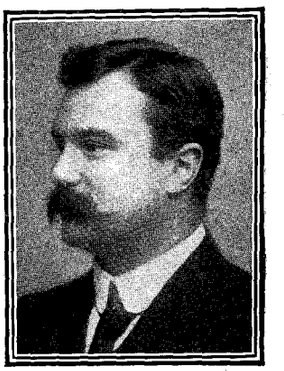
The love-story in the book has the primary merit of simplicity; and it is properly conceivable that it is all "just as it happened" in real life, as the author affirms in the preface. "Uncle Ralph" leaves the sowing of his wild oats to go to the defense of Southern rights; and Nellie Roberts withholds the confession of her love for him until he shall prove himself worthy of her. Ruel Wade, a brilliant but indolent young preacher—a character, by the way, that is remarkably well drawn—comes into the lovely girl's life; and Misunderstanding, aided and abetted by Gossip and Slander, causes an estrangement between her and her absent lover. Then the youth, sick in body and soul, comes home to die, and to the surprise of the reader he is allowed by the author to do so; the maiden dies also—not of a broken heart, but from typhoid fever; and the romance ends—like Mr. Watson's political philosophy—in a quiet gloom.

A DIREFUL PHASE OF MODERN SLAVERY.

KING LEOPOLD'S RULE IN AFRICA. By Edmund D. Morel. 466 pp. Price, $3.75 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A PERUSAL of this book can hardly fail to awaken mingled emotions in the minds of readers. After the first wonderment is passed that such a state of things could exist even in Africa and for the most part pass unheeded by the world, in these days of travel and observation, one follows with admiration the evidences of the author's patient research. He traces the growth of the evil from the early seventies, when the Belgian king became first inspired to make himself European ruler of the Congo, and when the rest of Europe, taking stock in his promises, grew to regard him as a sort of knight errant of modern commercial civilization, until his claim was ratified by the Berlin Conference of 1884.

With minute care Mr. Morel pictures the Congo native in his comparatively barbarous state, and contrasts it with the shocking degradation and physical cruelty that followed the commercial slavery into which he was plunged through the white man's greed of gain. The story of beatings, maimings, starvation and burnings might seem incredible did not the author furnish overwhelming proof from every source, official and unofficial—the letters of missionaries, published diaries of travelers, consular reports, commercial records, debates in the House of Commons. Every source of supply is ransacked and the proofs laid bare.



EDMUND D. MOREL.

One is filled with amazement alike at the chicanery and lying of Belgian officials when appealed to in behalf of the natives, and the indifference of the English Government when asked to interpose. Not until after frequent rebuffs and the indefatigable efforts of a few prominent Englishmen working upon English public opinion did the slowly growing movement consolidate into the Congo Reform Association, with Mr. Morel, the patient gleaner and active observer, as secretary. It is in the latter capacity he now comes before the American people and incidentally gives his book to the public. It is putting it mildly to say that he is steeped in his subject, for the freeing of Congoland from a slavery worse than any known to the modern world seems to have become an obsession with him. Considering the mass of material, the book is well written, vivacious in style, and the pictures taken from actual life heighten the vividness of the narrative.

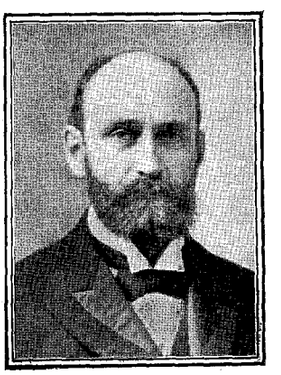
CHINA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

NEW FORCES IN OLD CHINA. By Arthur J. Brown. Cloth, 382 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company.

EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST. By R. K. Douglas. Cloth, 450 pp. Price, $2.00. The Macmillan Company.

POLITICAL students and statesmen throughout the world are to-day keenly watching an ancient sluggish leviathan arousing itself from its world-old torpor under the stimulus imparted by the inoculation of Western ideas. That leviathan is China; and while many view with satisfaction the transformation rapidly bringing her into line with modern civilization, the thought of this portentous change is filling some with grave forebodings.

The theme of this transformation so silently, surely going forward along religious, political, economic, and commercial lines engages the pen of Mr. Brown, and he handles it with a knowledge gained by long study of oriental problems and in an extended tour which he made in China shortly after the Boxer troubles. He treats the subject in fresh, journalistic style, and with an appreciation of the good points in the Mongolian that is pleasing to meet with. In a readable way a great deal of information concerning Chinese character and customs is imparted, while the main thesis of this book is never lost sight of. Some of its matter was originally prepared as Princeton lectures, and some has appeared in articles in leading monthlies.



ARTHUR J. BROWN.

Salient features of the book that deserve to be emphasized are its complete account of the Chinese railway system up to date, of the startling facts of the rapid development of American trade with China, of the colossal extent of the economic revolution in China, and the presentation of the fact that to-day China has almost one hundred newspapers, whereas ten years ago she had none.

Among many other questions, the author discusses two that are of vital interest and importance at the present time, the "yellow peril," and the alleged responsibility of missionaries for disturbances that have occurred in China. Mr. Brown forcefully refutes the charge against the missionary, and to the expressed fear of some that the New China will become a "peril" to nations of the West he is somewhat non-committal. His sensing of the situation can, however, be gathered

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from what follows. "It is by no means impossible," he says, "that some new Genghis Khan or Tamerlane may arise, and with the weapons of modern warfare in his hands and these uncounted millions at his command, gaze about on the pygmies that we call the Powers! Christendom has too long regarded heathen nations with a pity not unmingled with contempt. It is now beginning to regard them with a respect not unmingled with fear."

Mr. Douglas's book will appeal more directly to the student than to the general reader. Excellent maps, an index, a bibliography and an appendix on Chinese geographical names add to its scholarly completeness. The aim is "to give a connected history of the relations which have prevailed between the nations of the West and the Empires of China, Japan, Annam and Siam. The ground thus covered is so vast and the periods dealt with are so extended that it has been necessary to summarize much which otherwise might well have merited a more detailed treatment."

The author is the keeper of oriental books at the British Museum and professor of Chinese at King's College, London. His volume belongs to the Cambridge Historical Series, under the general editorship of G. W. Prothero, from whom Mr. Douglas borrowed his chapter on the Revolution in Japan.

The opening chapters, dealing with China, give a clear, synoptic account of the inception of traffic between East and West, the opium trade and the international unpleasantness in which England became embroiled because of it, the T'aip'ing rebellion in which General Gordon of heroic memory played an important part, and the missionary riots of 1879.

Turning to Japan the author tells of the opening of that country to foreigners, and it is pointed out that the first act in the making of the New Japan was accomplished in 1868 with the abolishment of the old feudal system. Two chapters tell of Western industrial innovations and reform movements in China, and another is devoted to the Chino-Japanese War. Further discussion of reform and reaction in China since the eighties follows, and a lucid account is given of the Boxers and the anti-foreign risings of which the memory is still recent. The facts and the policies of European powers in Annam and Siam are briefly presented. The final chapter sketches the steps leading up to the Russo-Japanese War. As to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, this author says: "A more unprincipled act it is impossible to imagine; and the Japanese did well to be angry."

As regards China, these two volumes are in a way complementary. The first gives us an intimate picture of Chinese life, manners and present state of transition; the second, an historical review of all the movements that to-day are bearing fruit in the making of a New China.

A LAST LANDMARK.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated. With Index. Cloth, 200 pp. Price, $1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JOURNALIST, editor, lecturer, autobiographer—these offices Laurence Hutton filled; but as an essayist and critic he was most widely known. This posthumous volume (published four months after his death last June) closes Mr. Hutton's most important contribution to literature, the series of "Literary Landmarks." The landmarks all aim chiefly at describing, in conjunction with the personages that gave them interest, houses or neighborhoods once dwelt in by departed authors. In their preparation no pains were spared to reach accurate and reliable information, and they are attractively written. The series began with "Literary Landmarks of London" in 1888, and includes "Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh," of Jerusalem, Venice, Florence, etc.; eight volumes in all, appearing at intervals of two or three years. This last volume is one of the best, full of delightful fact and picture of the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews. The last, the mother of the group, the author styles "perhaps the most perfect specimen of a university town, pure and simple, in all the world." Each university, with its several colleges, is treated historically and descriptively: its government, teaching, famous professors and high officials, the libraries, with their special treasures of books or manuscripts, the students' life, manners, customs, pranks, etc. When one recalls some of the names the plan of the work involves—Drummond, of Hawthornden, Robert and William Aytoun, Crichton ("The Admirable"), Goldsmith, Scott, Hume, Dugald Stewart, Smollett, Campbell, Dr. Chalmers, Byron, Adam Smith, Lord Brougham, Sir David Brewster, Carlyle, Charles Darwin (the list might be continued)—its possibilities appear. The style is enlivened by Mr. Hutton's usual occasional turns of dry humor.

LAURENCE HUTTON.

The Scottish, like the German, universities, non-residential, have little or no class feeling. The curious fact is noted that it is only at two colleges of St. Andrews that the great majority of students try for or obtain degrees; at Edinburgh and Glasgow a large percentage attend merely to obtain a certain amount of instruction in selected branches, which won they voluntarily drop out. There is an anecdote of Robert Louis Stevenson to the effect that, while at Edinburgh, he was such a distressful absentee from classes that, when once at the year's end told by a certain professor that the latter had no recollection of having ever seen his face before, he was obliged to confess the professor probably never had.

The illustrations (mostly from photographs) are numerous, good, and helpful.

CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT.

THE DISEASES OF SOCIETY. The Vice and Crime Problem. By G. Frank Lydston, M.D. Cloth, 626 pp. J. B. Lippincott Company.

"IT has been urged that the modern criminologist has been pointing out errors and assuming an attitude at once pessimistic and iconoclastic, but that nothing has come of it all. It is at once admitted that our results have been meager. The explanation is simple, however. The science of criminology is still in its infancy. . . . Maligned and misunderstood . . . handicapped by the bad logic of quasi scientists, the modern criminologist has fought his way toward a hearing which is as yet almost confined to the chosen few." In these words does Dr. G. Frank Lydston endeavor to account for the slow headway of the "scientific materialism" that is to rejuvenate society. A better explanation, however, is afforded by the contemplation of the work in which these words occur, which is an elaborate study in social pathology with especial reference to the society of the United States of to-day and to-morrow. Perceiving vice and crime rampant throughout the land, increasing, despite punitive, corrective, and repressive legislation, at a ratio in excess of the increase in population, its author addresses himself to the double task of diagnosis and prescription. His quest into the causation of social disease leads him to undertake a survey of the conditions prevailing in all strata of society and in many of the salient walks of life, and results in the framing of as lurid an indictment of our social system as could well be conceived—an indictment that is a strange mixture of profound generalizations, half-truths and exaggerations. When it comes to the question of remedies we find, coupled with suggestions of high helpfulness, proposals repulsive alike to the mind and to the heart. The difficulty is that the average "modern criminal anthropologist" goes to extremes, views human nature in a false perspective, rides hobbies, and otherwise so conducts his labors as to provoke prejudices inevitably reacting disastrously on that in his work which is of real value. And thus it is with Dr. Lydston's monograph.

Yet there should be no overlooking the fact that it holds much deserving of the most serious consideration by those who have at heart the problem of social betterment. This problem, of course, is one of prevention as much as it is one of cure, and it cannot be gainsaid that society is doing all too little to prevent the prospective from becoming the actual criminal, that it acts altogether too much on the principle of *laissez-faire*. Whether or not it be true, as claimed by Dr. Lydston in common with his fellow investigators of the modern school, that degeneracy underlies all social disease, that the born criminal is always, and the occasional criminal usually, a defective, certain it is that insufficient attention has in the past been paid to the physical side of criminality and to the possibilities of overcoming the evil effects of heredity and environment by ameliorative measures. And in so far as the criminologist, whatever his viewpoint, awakens the conscience of society to its responsibilities in this direction, and impels action to the removal of noxious stimuli and the upbuilding of salutary inhibitions, he may count his work well done. Viewing Dr. Lydston's book thus broadly it becomes of real importance. It may well be regarded as extremely undesirable, even were it possible, to give effect to certain of his recommendations—and in particular the drastic matrimonial legislation whereby he would strike at the prime source of trouble; but in respect to other of his suggestions there can be nothing but praise. Already, happily, some of these have been anticipated; the remainder cannot too soon be put into execution.

The book is freely and intelligently illustrated, the illustrations including a remarkably comprehensive series of crania and types.

POETICAL GLUTS AND POETICAL GLUTTONS. — "Could anything be more cruel," says *The Evening Post* (New York), "than the act of *The Critic* in sending broadcast to the poets of the land a circular asking them to explain 'the slump in poetry'? It really ought to be classed among those questions one would wish not to have asked. And the answers? Naturally most of the writers protest that there is no such slump at all. . . . . Most of the writers who admit that poetry is losing ground, blame the public. The great and indifferent public will not be much pained by the accusation, but why drag in the press? "The lack of seriousness in the attitude which the press takes to all higher literature," says one poet, giving his three reasons for the decline of poetry. But, as always, Dr. Henry van Dyke has hit the nail on the head. The difficulty is not with the poets or the public, but with those emissaries of Satan, the critics.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Benjamin Disraeli: Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., a Critical Appreciation."—Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. (The Cambridge Society.)

"Endymion."—Benjamin Disraeli. (The Cambridge Society.)

"The Man of Sorrows."—Elbert Hubbard. (The Roycrofters.)

"De Profundis."—Oscar Wilde. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Revelation Rediscovered."—J. G. C. Clarke, D.D. (G. P. Clarke, Upper Alton, Ill.)

"The Mysteries of the Zímniy Dvóretz."—Charles W. Pafflow. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Prize to the Hardy."—Alice Winter. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Letters from Tuskegee, Being the Confessions of a Yankee."—Ruperth Fehnstoke. (Roberts & Son, Birmingham, Ala., $0.50.)

"The White Devil and The Duchess of Malfy."—John Webster. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Select Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge."—Arranged by Andrew J. George, A.M. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," "Colombe's Birthday," "A Soul's Tragedy," and "In a Balcony."—Robert Browning. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Teaching of the Gospel of John."—J. Ritchie Smith. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"A B C of Bee Culture."—A. I. and E. R. Root. (Published by Authors, Medina, Ohio.)

CURRENT POETRY.

At the Ebb-Tide.

BY JOHN B. TABB.

O marshes that remain
In anguish dumb,
Till over you again
The waters come,
So must my life abide
In silent pain,
Till Love—the truant tide—
Comes back again.

—From the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Sad Hearts are Out of Date.

BY CLINTON DANGERFIELD.

Sad hearts are out of date. We laugh and jest,
When we take wounds as well as when we strike.
One cannot tell the conquerors on Love's field—
Victors and vanquished look so much alike!

But sometimes when the mask unguarded falls
One sees the actor's self behind the part,
And half holds those the wiser who, of old,
Washed, unashamed, with tears a broken heart.

—From The Delineator.

"Thus Runs the World Away."

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

One comes with kind, capacious hold,
But through his fingers slips the gold;
He with the talons, his the hands
That rake up riches as the sands.

One fats as does the ox unbroke;
Never on his red neck the yoke.
The pale, stooped thing, with heart and brain,
On him the weight of toil and pain.

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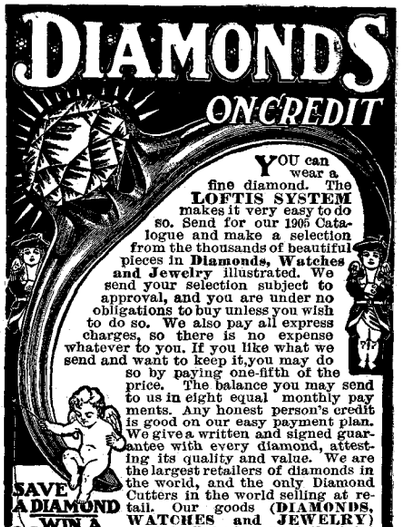

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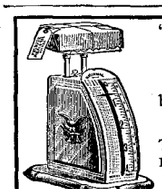

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Love's boon is thrust, and suckled there.
—*From McClure's Magazine.*

Silence.

BY KENT KNOWLTON.

The flower that fails the springing year,
The unreviving grain of corn,
The song that never reaches ear,
The golden word that dies unborn,

Are hardly missed from Nature's store,
Or from the treasure-house of men.
There lies the universe—why more?
Unnumbered songs—why sing again?

So, when long, languorous summer days
Enfold me, by green-bordered streams,
I need not seek the glowing phrase
That melts the veil from mist-clad dreams.

And when bleak winter evenings bring
The firelight and the easy-chair,
If from the flames a song should spring,
And music thrill the drowsy air,

'Twere well to keep within the heart
The melody, unspoiled and whole,
Nor mar with ineffectual art
The perfect note that reached the soul.
—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

An Anecdoteless Officeholder.—James Rudolf Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations, who is now engaged in an investigation of the Standard Oil Company, is said by a writer in the New York *Tribune* to be a man who has never been the victim of a practical joke, who has never perpetrated a joke on any one else, or told stories about himself. The writer says:

As soon as the Kansas oil agitation began to claim the front pages of the daily papers there was a sudden demand for information about the man who was ordered by the President and the Congress to investigate the Standard Oil Company. "Give us a few characteristic anecdotes about Garfield," was the order that most of the correspondents received. At first the "assignment" caused no particular sensation along Newspaper Row. It would be easy enough to gather all the reminiscences required from almost any Ohio Congressman or Federal officeholder, for Garfield had been in public life a decade or more in his own State before coming to Washington, and must have figured in numerous interesting incidents. But this reasoning proved unsound.

"Garfield? Why, of course, I know all about Garfield," is the way the first Ohio Congressman would begin when he would be urged to "tell something about" the man who is to probe Mr. Rockefeller's "system." "Let's see. He's the younger son of President Garfield, was a boy around the White House, went to school at Mentor, studied law, graduated, went to the Ohio Senate, came here as Civil Service Commissioner, was made Commissioner of Corporations when the new Department of Commerce and Labor was established. What more do you want? Oh, yes; he plays tennis and takes long walks in the woods."

"Thank you ever so much, but don't you recollect an anecdote or two about Mr. Garfield?" urged the unsatisfied newsgatherer.

"Don't believe I can. Never heard one about him. He's too serious," was the uniform reply throughout the national capital.

Next to the Attorney-General and Senator Lodge Mr. Garfield is probably the man most frequently consulted by the President. This is probably due to the fact that the work of the Bureau of Corporations is nearer and dearer to the President's heart just at present than any other great enterprise of the Administration. Then, too, Mr. Garfield, from his years devoted to that branch of the government, is an expert on matters pertaining to the Civil Service. The President himself was a Civil Service Commissioner once upon a time, and still takes an abiding interest in the welfare of the bureau. Add to these items the fact Mr. Garfield is a lucid, forceful talker, well informed on

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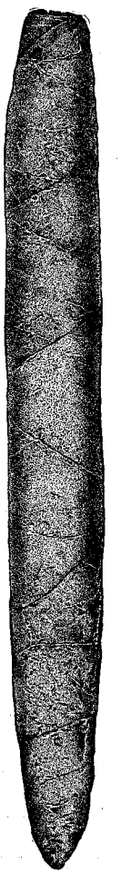
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current topics, plays tennis handily, and can, if the need arises, keep up with the President on a ten-mile jaunt across country, and it is not difficult to understand why he is often chosen as a companion by the head of the Administration. When Mr. Garfield first entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Corporations it is said that he did not play a very good game of tennis. One day after he had gone through several sets with the President on the court south of the White House office building, and had been unmercifully beaten each time, the President exclaimed, in great disgust:

"Garfield, if you make as poor a Commissioner of Corporations as you do a tennis player I'm going to put another man in your place."

Since that time, it should be said to Mr. Garfield's credit, the President has often had occasion to compliment instead of censure his play. Indeed, it is understood the President was not always the victor when they met last fall on the chalk-marked court and measured skill with the rackets.

Ellen Terry and the Reporter.—A good story is told of Miss Ellen Terry upon her last professional appearance in Milwaukee. Says *The Saturday Evening Post:*

She was visited at her hotel upon the morning of her arrival by a little newspaper woman, not long in the service of the press, and very much in awe of Miss Terry and of the importance of her mission. The actress sent down a message, in response to her visitor's card, that she was leaving in a few moments to pay a visit, and that she would have a moment free on her way to the carriage. But she was delayed, and when she came through the room where the newspaper woman was waiting, Miss Terry was already late for her appointment.

"I haven't a second," she said to the young woman, "but, if you care to drive with me to the house of my friend, I will talk with you on the way."

In gratitude and delight the young woman followed Miss Terry to the coupé and the actress talked rapidly and to the point all the way to her destination.

"Now," she said as she left the carriage, "I shall be but a moment. Don't you want to wait for me?"

It is needless to say that the young woman waited. Miss Terry presently reappeared in still more gracious mood. With her hand on the carriage-door she directed the coachman.

"And now, please, for a long drive!" she said.

All the way to a distant park and back the actress amused her little guest with stories of her own life, of her youth, of her early ambition, and then turned winningly with a demand that she be told all about the hopes and work of the newspaper woman. And when she reached her hotel she cried:

"No—I am going to take you to your office, and you must let me come in and see where you work."

So up to the noisy, inky floor on which the paper was going to press went Miss Terry and her guide, through the city-room, where men were calling "Copy!" and the city editor was storming over the telephone, to the little room at the end of the hall where, among the books for review, the newspaper woman had her desk.

"Now show me what you wrote yesterday, and show me some books," demanded Miss Terry and sat down composedly on a corner of the desk.

In a few minutes every one knew that she was there, and the city editor and a number of the men hurried

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1899	.....3,601,126.49	..... 3,591,338.86
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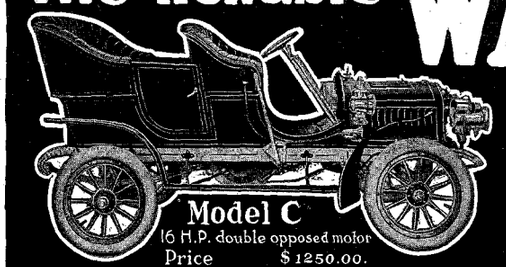

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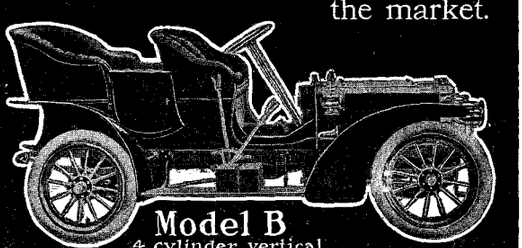

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into their coats and approached the room. Miss Terry, in her long tan coat and blue veil, stood bowing and smiling among them, and ended by writing her autograph for every one.

It was a characteristic incident, significant of one of the sources of charm with which Miss Terry wins every one to her.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

He Couldn't Tell.—PAT: "Phwat do Moike call his new woife?"

TERRANCE: "Begorra! an' how shud Oi know? Oi've never bin there whin they've been quarrelin'."—*Judge.*

Woman's Ages.—HE: "They say a man has seven ages."

SHE: "Women are more stable. They have one age and stick to it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

History Retold.—Henry VIII. lay dying.

"Alas," he moaned, "for my wasted youth! If I had only settled down early I might have had as many wives as Johann Hoch."

It was evident to the watchers from the tone of sincerity in his voice that he was truly penitent.—Chicago *Journal.*

Chilling Memories.—The Oldest Inhabitant rubbed his ears reflectively.

"No," he said, "dunno's I remember a colder snap or snappier cold than this spell, except one. Back in the '50s I recollect one mornin' when the steam froze to the spout of the tea-kettle as 'twuz sittin' on the red-hot kitchin stove. Yes, 'twuz pretty cold that day. Sally Boggs, our hired girl, laughed while she wuz out feedin' the pigs a few cakes of ice, an' her mouth froze wide open, an' she couldn't get it shet until the February thaw set in!"—*Detroit News.*

Different Sect.—Three-year-old Albert was possessed of an unusually amiable disposition, so it was but natural that his mother should be greatly concerned when he awoke one morning in a cross and irritable mood.

"I know you are bilious, Albert," she said, "or you would not be so cross."

"I's not bilious, no such thing!" retorted Albert in an indignant tone. "You know very well, mamma, I's Mes'dist."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Strong Denial.—MRS. CALLER (sweetly): "Isn't your husband getting a little bald?"

MRS. HOMER (indignantly): "I should say not! There isn't a single bald hair on his head."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Superseded.—FOREIGNER: "The eagle is your national bird, isn't it?"

NATIVE: "Oh, that was some time ago. Now it's the stork."—*Life.*

At the Circus.—HE: "Which do you prefer, Sally, one ring or two?"

SHE: "Oh! this is so sudden, William, but I guess—guess one will do for the present."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

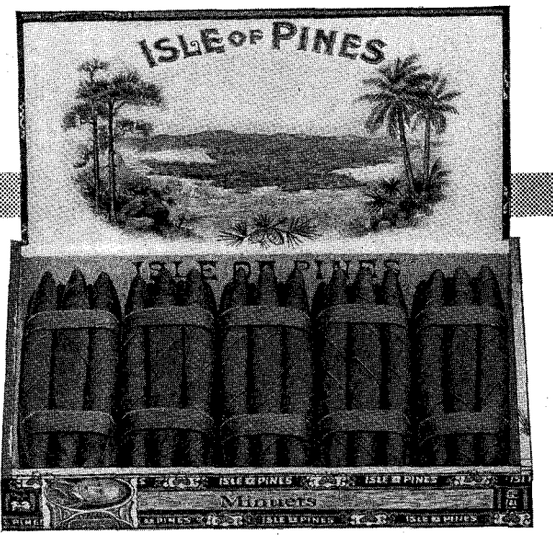
Wanted the Receipt.—BECK (despondently): "I said something my wife didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me for two days."

PECK (eagerly) "Can you remember what it was you said?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Next on the Program.—"I don't know what is coming to us," sighed Mrs. Jones, as she handed the

$33.00 Pacific Coast.

Tickets on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Daily and personally conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping-cars from Chicago to Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles without change. Double berth only $7.00. Fast trains, choice of routes. Meals in dining-cars (a la carte). Booklets and folders sent postpaid on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. All agents sell tickets via this line. Address: W. M. KNISKERN, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ills.



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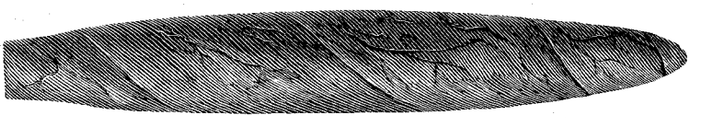
To introduce our Mail-Order Service, we will send during March, 1905, only, a box of 50 of these little cigars anywhere in the United States, delivery prepaid and satisfaction fully guaranteed. After March 31, delivery charges will be paid only on orders of 100.

EVERY smoker should have a choice little cigar to fill in the odd moments when he wants to smoke but has not the time or inclination for the larger and heavier cigars. In the Isle of Pines (Minuet Size) we have a fine little smoke, strictly high class and distinctive in character, really superior to anything of the kind on the market. It is made from the cuttings of the leaves used in making High Grade Havana Cigars and it is made well; it differs from 10c. and 15c. cigars only in size; the tobacco is rich and yields a smooth, mellow, delightful little smoke that will fill a vacant place and find a welcome in the home or office of most smokers.



Isle of Pines (Minuet). Exact size and shape. $1.25 box of 50; $2.50 per 100.

Send for a Box To-day. We send these cigars, prepaid, upon receipt of $1.25. If they don't suit your taste exactly, send back at our expense any part of the box and we will refund full purchase price.

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We send it free, postpaid. You need it if you smoke. It tells you what you want to know about cigars. It brings one of our stores to your door. It tells you about all kinds of cigars. It makes it easy to find the cigar you like best and easy to get it. It tells you how we deliver cigars and smokers' supplies prepaid to all parts of the United States. It is security for satisfactory cigars. It tells you *how* and *why* we can guarantee at least one-third BETTER CIGARS for the money.

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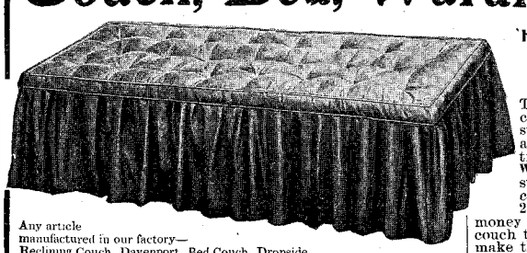

Any article manufactured in our factory—Reclining Couch, Davenport, Bed Couch, Dropside Couch, Ironfold Bed, Mattresses—**may be returned at our expense if not thoroughly satisfactory.** We ship direct from factory to you. **Send us your address for our Literature and Prices.**

Handsome High-Grade Couch and Double Bed Complete with Spring, Mattress and Flounce; and Wardrobe Box.

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always look new, never change color, never turn brassy. These are their only merits, but they make perfection.

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The simplest and best remedy for Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

paper over to her husband: "I'm sure things is bad enough, already."

"Why, what's the matter now, my dear?" murmured John, with a mouthful of muffin.

"Matter, indeed!" snorted Mrs. Jones. "Just like you men; haven't the poor rate, water, and other rates all been increased, and now the papers say the birth rate is going up? Then they ought to—Now, John, what are you laughing at?"—*Tit-Bits.*

New Field for Dictionaries.—Mrs. Ella Mentary writes to a department store for a dictionary of convenient size and scope to be used in bed. Her husband has recently taken to the use of long words in his sleep talk.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Those Bible Places.—"Mamma, what's the Miz?"

"The Miz, dear? I'm sure I don't know. Where did you hear about it?"

"Why, the man at Sunday-school said God made Heaven an' earth an' all that's in the Miz!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Strange, if True.—PAT: "Do yez ever git dispondint, Moike?"

MIKE: "Only whin Oi'm feeling 'blue.' Oi always feel good as long as Oi'm feeling foine, be gobs!"—*Puck.*

The Rule was Too Short.—Pat was busily engaged laying bricks one day when the foreman came to him and said:

"Pat, go back to the end of the building and measure the length of the foundation for me."

Pat vanished, and after a stay of some duration returned.

"Well, Pat," said the foreman, "did you measure it?"

"Oi did," answered Pat.

"How long was it?" was the question.

"Altogither," answered Pat, "'twas as long as me rule, me arm, an' two bricks."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 27.—Hard fighting continues on the eastern flanks of the armies in Manchuria. Despatches from Mukden say that part of Kuroki's troops have crossed the Shakhe River. The Russian Government orders the officers of the *Lena* who broke their parole, to return to this country.

February 28.—Despatches from Mukden indicate that a general battle is going on along the whole of the 100 miles of front occupied by the two armies and that Kuropatkin has replied to General Kuroki's attack on the Russian left by a counter attack on the Japanese left.

March 1.—The battle along the Shakhe continues. It is reported that the Japanese are making a flank move around the Russian left. Military authorities in St. Petersburg believe that Kuropatkin will be forced to retreat. General Stoessel arrives at St. Petersburg, and is coldly received.

March 2.—Reports from St. Petersburg indicate that Kuropatkin has removed a large part of his stores from Mukden. The Japanese continue the attack against the Russian positions on the

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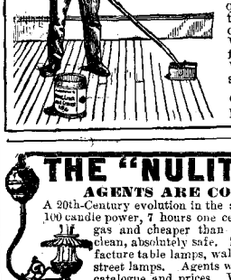

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Shakhe, driving in both flanks and advancing on Putiloff (Lone Tree) Hill.

March 3.—Both wings of the Russian army are crumpled toward Mukden; the Japanese are pressing hard on the centre, and Kuropatkin is believed to be in retreat to Tie-Ling.

RUSSIA.

February 27.—Riots occur in many Polish villages, and the agitation is spreading among the peasants. Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, is released and then rearrested; he may be deported.

February 28.—The strike in Warsaw assumes grave proportions. Indications point to the adoption of stricter measures to preserve order.

March 1.—The Czar is still undecided as to whether he will grant his subjects a voice in government affairs; he has definitely decided against a Zemsky sobor, or a constitutional form of government. Letters bearing the signature of Father Gopon are being circulated urging the Russian people to revolt and commanding the Czar to renounce his throne.

March 3.—In a pathetic appeal the Czar calls on the people to rally around the throne and defend the country from internal enemies. The Emperor also issues a rescript calling for an elective Russian assembly, and orders the Council of Ministers to receive suggestions and prepare plans.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 27.—*Senate:* Judge Swayne is acquitted on the twelve charges of impeachment. The Naval Appropriation bill is passed after a spirited debate in which the President's Santo Domingo policy is discussed.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed.

February 28.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is taken up, and an amendment governing payments to sectarian schools is passed. Senator Kearns, retiring Senator from Utah, denounces the Mormon Church as a political and social monarchy, controlling the politics of the State and monopolizing its business.

House: The General Deficiency bill is discussed, and a number of minor bills are passed.

March 1.—*Senate:* Appropriation bills, carrying more than $359,000,000, are passed. The Philippine tariff bill is passed.

House: The proposition to raise the President's salary to $75,000 and to give him a pension of $25,000 for life is defeated.

March 3-4.—The work of the fifty-eighth Congress is being completed. In both houses the conference reports on various bills are agreed upon.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 27.—Four Senators, accused of taking bribes, are expelled from the California Legislature.

George S. Boutwell, former United States Senator, Governor of Massachusetts, and Secretary of the Treasury, dies at Groton, Mass.

February 28.—The State Department is notified that Colombia has appointed a minister to the United States and would resume relations with this country.

Clergymen in large numbers assemble in Philadelphia and prayed that Divine Providence would lead Mayor Weaver from the hands of politicians so that he would give the municipality a better administration and do more to free the city of vice.

March 1.—Secretary Hay formally assures the Haitian Minister that the United States has no intention of acquiring either Haiti or Santo Domingo.

Kansas Legislature passes the anti-discrimination bill, the last of the measures aimed at the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Jane Stanford, of California, dies at Honolulu.

March 2.—Great crowds of visitors arrive in Washington to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The ceremonies promise to eclipse anything of the kind on record.

March 3.—The report of Commissioner Garfield on the operations of the beef trust is made public; the findings are, generally, in favor of the packers.

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The Brand of Silver Plated Ware which has worn best, looked best and been made in most artistic patterns is the

Silver of our Sires
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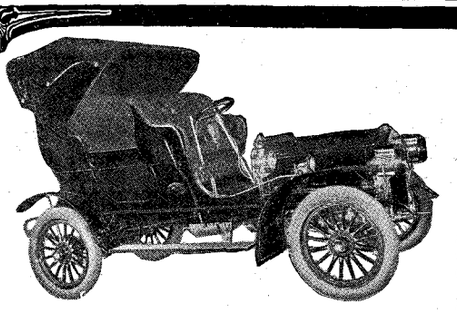

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There are three models described in our catalogue, which you should write for, and carefully study the many "Haynes" improvements and advantages.

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MODEL K—35-40 H. P. 4-cylinder, 108-inch wheel, 4½-inch tires, - - - - - - **$3,000**
Victoria or Folding Extension Top, $200 extra.

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CHESS.

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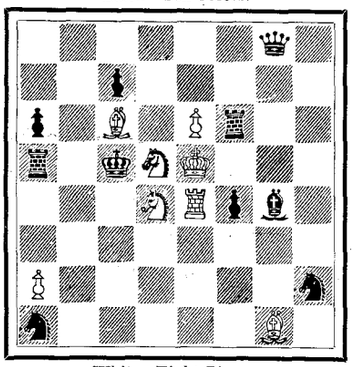
Problem 1,042.

First Prize *Täglische Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

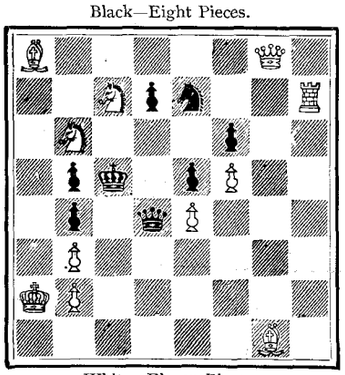
6q1; 2p5; p1B1Pr2; r1kSK3; 3SRpb1; 8; P6s; s5B1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,043.

C. DAHL.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

B5Q1; 2Sps2R; 1S3p2; 1pk1pP2; 1p1qP3; 1P6; KP6; 6B1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,033. Key-move: Q—Kt 4.

No. 1,035. Key-move: B—K 6.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; C. Nugent, New York City; the Rev. S. M. Morton, Effingham, Ill.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; L. R. Williams, Omaha; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, New Castle, Del.: W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Clejor," New York City; Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; Z. G., Detroit; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; S. von Raguè, Eden College, St. Louis; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.

1,033: W. H. Greely, Boston; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

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Without Stropping
At Less Than 1-4 Cent A Shave

Think what this meant to the man who tortured himself for years with the old style razors before he wrote us.

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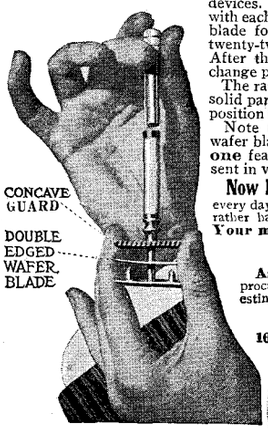
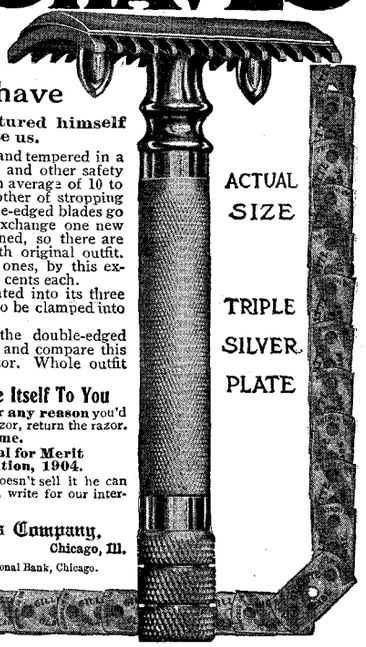
The razor, as shown, is separated into its three solid parts with the blade ready to be clamped into position for shaving.

Note the concave effect of the double-edged wafer blade when ready to shave and compare this **one** feature with any other razor. Whole outfit sent in velvet-lined case.





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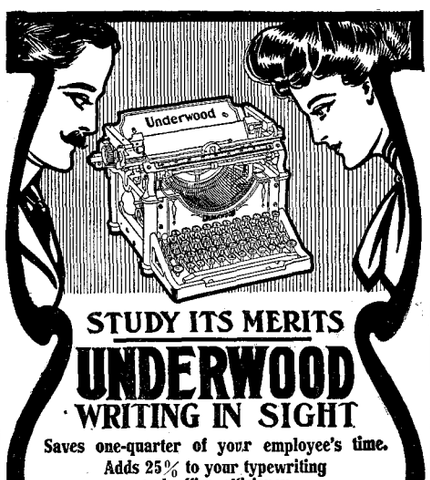

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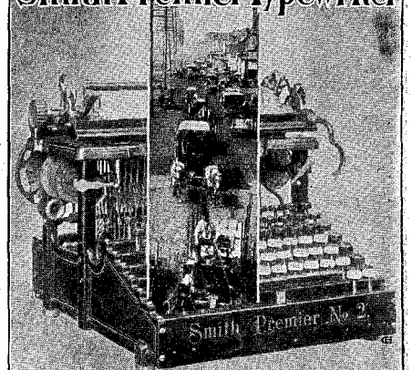

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Comments (1,033): "Very skilfully made"—M. M; "A neater combination of 'pinning' is seldom published"—Dr. J. H. S.; "*Fairly difficult*"—S. M. M.; "Quite ingenious"—L. H. B.; "An able composition"—W. T. St. A.; "Elegant"—M. W.; "A very fine illustration of this theme"—W. K. G.

1,035: "As a 'literal' problem we must admire it; but as an ordinary 2-er, while neat enough, it's not very able"—M. M.; "No particular merit apart from the lettering"—G. D.; "Ingenious, and not a bad problem"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Superior to the average 'letter' problem"—B. W. L. M.; "It well deserves a prize"—S. M. M.; "More of a curiosity than anything else"—L. H. B.; "This fantasy is cleverly worked out, and is well above the average 2-er. I know of one veteran solver who thought it so easy that he managed to find the *wrong* Key-move in less than sixty seconds"—R.

The solution of the very elegant problem, 1,034 is held over to give solvers an opportunity to examine it after correction is made.

In addition to those reported, S. Chugerman, New York City, got 1,028 and 1,031; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y., 1,030, 1,031, 1,032; C. Silbert, Boston, 1,030, 1,031; R. G. E., W. K. G., M. W., J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak., the Rev. A. S. Innes, Aitken, Minn., F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., U. S. S., Des Moines, 1,031; C. M. Strahan, University of Georgia, 1,032.

Marshall-Janowski Match.

At the time of going to press the score stood: Marshall, 7; Janowski, 5; Draws, 4.

James Mason.

The world of Chess mourns the death of James Mason.

James Mason was born in Ireland on November 19, 1849. He began to study Chess when he was about twenty-two years of age, and secured his first important successes in tournament-play in Philadelphia and New York in 1876, obtaining the first prize in both contests. His principal other honors were as follows: Divided fifth and sixth prizes at Berlin in 1881, third prize at Vienna in 1882, tied for fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes at London in 1883 (in this tournament he played a magnificent game with Zukertort, who won first prize), third prize at Nuremberg in 1883, first prize in Simpson's Handicap in 1884, tied for third prize at Bradford in 1888 (in this, an eighteen-player tournament, he is credited with not having lost a game until the fifteenth round), divided third, fourth and fifth prizes at Amsterdam in 1889, seventh prize at New York in 1889, tied for fifth prize at Manchester in 1890. Mason also played at Leipzig in 1894, in London in 1899, at Monte Carlo in 1903, and in many other tournaments and matches of lesser importance. The last important contest in which he took part was the National Tournament at the City of London Chess Club in August last year. Altho always a player of the keenest insight and with a great fund of patience Mason did not take the game quite seriously enough. Had he done so he would undoubtedly have attained the very highest honors. Mason was an able writer, and his principal books "The Art of Chess," "The Principles of Chess," and "Social Chess" will almost rank as chess-classics.

PLAYED IN NEW YORK TOURNEY, 1889.

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1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	8 B—Kt 5 ch	K—K 2
2 B—B 4	P—Q B 4	9 Kt—B 3	Kt x P
3 B x Kt	R x B	10 Q—Q 2	Kt x Kt
4 P x P	Q—R 4 ch	11 Q-Kt 5 ch	P—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	P—K 3	12 Q x B ch	K—B 2
6 P—K 4	B x P	13 B—K 8 ch	Resigns.
7 P x P	Kt—B 3		

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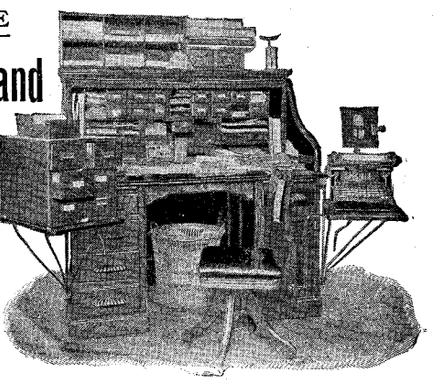

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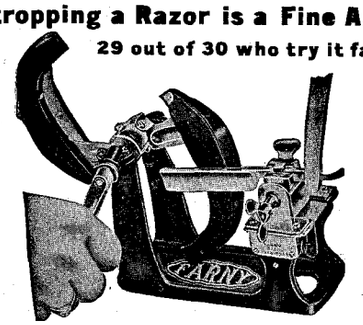

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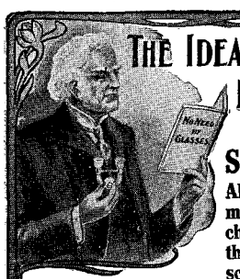

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. T. G.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"I want to know with whom the name 'Hibernia,' used as designating 'Ireland,' originated and why. Can you tell me?"

"Hibernia" (derived from the Gaelic "Eri," Irish "Erin," meaning "westland") is the Latin name for "Ireland" of which a better form is "Ierne." Other forms mentioned in the classics are "Ibernia" and "Ivernia." "Meyers Konversations-Lexikon" derives it from the Celtic "Eirin," or "Erin."

"E.B. R.," Cornwall, Ont.—"In a quotation from the New York *Evening Post* I read: 'It is one of the best plays in its class that has been produced here.' Is not 'that' related, by both proximity and sense, to the plural word 'plays,' and must not the verb agree and not be 'has' but 'have'?"

In the sentence cited the verb should be in the plural form. "That" (antecedent "plays") here is plural, and should have a verb to agree with it.

"P. C. B."—"(1) What is the possessive form of the expression 'some one else'? (2) I learned a rule, 'the possessive is formed by adding *s*, except to plural nouns ending in *s*, to which the apostrophe only should be added.' Does not this rule apply to proper nouns like 'Jones,' 'James,' etc.?"

(1) "Some one else's" is good usage, but many prefer to treat such expressions simply as elliptical, as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned). The subject is covered by the Standard Dictionary on p. 588, under "else."

(2) "Some words ending in a sibilant omit the *s* of the possessive to avoid the disagreeable repetition of a hissing sound. The rules for the possessive followed by the Standard Dictionary are: (*a*) To singular monosyllablic nouns ending in a sibilant sound, as *s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or dental *ge*, add the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound; as, "James's reign"; "Jones's hat"; "a fox' skin." (*b*) Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented; as, "Porus' defeat"; "Moses' face"; "Jesus' disciples"; "Hortense's fate." (*c*) Singular polysyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s* only when a principal or secondary accent falls on the last syllable as "Boniface's mistake"; "Quackenbos's Rhetoric," etc.

"E. A. K.," Centralia, Ill.—"(1) Is it correct to say 3 and 4 is 7; or must it be, 3 and 4 are 7? (2) Which is correct, 3 times 4 is 12 or 3 times 4 are 12?"

(1) When the words "the sum of" precede the first question the verb should be in the singular; when they do not, the verb should be in the plural.

(2) When the words "the product of" precede the second question the verb should be in the singular; when they are omitted, the verb should be in the plural.

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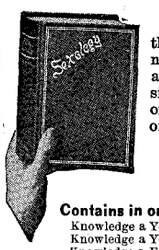

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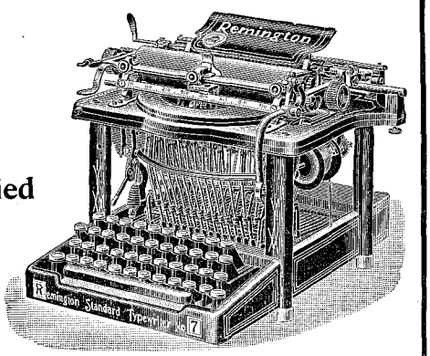

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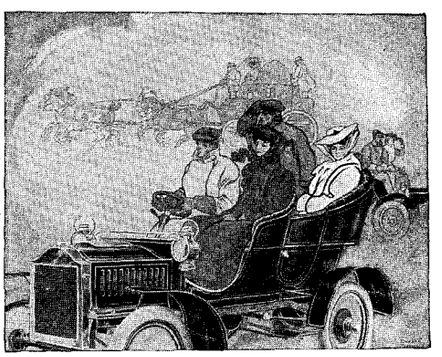

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